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* NATIONAL *
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STUDY OF THEORY

Raise Study of Theory One Step Further

- Summing-up of a period of reading by CCP P'inglu Hsien Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 3, 1973)

Study Repeatedly--Master Theory First

On the basis of reading and tackling books in their full text and insisting principally on private study, and carrying out summing-up by means of exchange of ideas on the study as well as collective discussion, the leading members of the CCP P'inglu Hsien Committee of Shansi correctly understand the spirit and essence of Marxist-Leninist works in their full text, criticize in depth the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type, and further increase their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

Following the 2nd plenum of the Party's 9th Central Committee, the leading members of this hsien Party committee have been earnestly studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings. They attack them paragraph by paragraph, ask others to help them, and after thinking about them independently, write down their views. To learn effectively to use the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method in observing and analyzing problems and raise their study of theory a step further, they would discuss paragraph by paragraph and chapter by chapter every book or every important chapter they have just read. Then they write a summing-up on their study with reference to the reality of the struggle between the two lines. They liken their study and reading paragraph by paragraph to "ants gnawing a bone--one bite at a time." They call their collective discussion and comprehensive summing-up "repeated chewing and systematic digestion."

They began to study the fourth chapter of "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of German Classical Philosophy" in May last year, and made a summing-up of the study from the latter part of October to the early part of December. When the summing up began, they all spoke freely about the results of their study, agreeing that the fourth chapter was extremely rich in content.

In treating of the basic principles of historical materialism, Engels first of all demonstrated the regular character of social development and then explained that class struggle was the motive force of social development. He also pointed out the dialectical process of development between productive forces and production relations and between the economic base and the superstructure, while showing the great role played by the popular masses in history.

Every one of these views demonstrated from a certain angle the regular character of social development and revealed the various aspects of social contradictions. But which group of contradictions were the most basic contradictions and played a dominant role?

At the beginning they could not agree in their study summing-up. After repeated discussions they realized that the contradiction between productive forces and production relations and that between the superstructure and the economic base were the basic contradictions of society, the foundation of all social contradictions. Class struggle is an expression of the contradiction between productive forces and production relations in a class society. The revolutionary class is itself a most powerful productive force. By overthrowing the counter-revolutionary class and the old production relations that it represents and replacing them with new production relations, the revolutionary class has prepared conditions for the further development of productivity. The popular masses are the motive power that makes history. However, they do not make history in any way they like, but must do so subject to the law that production relations must conform to productive forces. It may thus be seen that the contradiction between production relations and productive forces is the most basic contradiction in society. It is only in the light of this basic principle that it is the popular masses who make history.

Criticize Revisionism in Depth--Distinguish Between Right and Wrong from the Line

Having grasped the basic principle of historical materialism, they immediately developed a revolutionary mass criticism against the revisionist fallacies of both old and new opportunists.

Most of the leading members of the hsien Party committee have long years of revolutionary experience. In their revolutionary practice they were influenced at one time by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and had gained quite profound experience and learned a lesson.

In carrying out study and criticism, they recalled the history of development from the agrarian reform and mutual-aid and cooperativization up to the general

establishment of people's communes. They realized that the continuous development of productive forces demanded corresponding changes in production relations, that the changed production relations in turn promoted the development of productive forces. This is the relationship of dialectical unity between production relations and productive forces. To deny this or isolatedly and one-sidedly emphasize and exaggerate some certain aspect and separate production forces from production relations will inevitably lead to an erroneous line.

Out of their reactionary class nature and by constantly changing their tactics, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type tried to alter and distort the theory of dialectical unity of production relations and productive forces. On the one hand they inherited the stock-in-trade of old opportunists like Bukharin and Trotsky, spread the reactionary "doctrine of supreme importance of productive forces," declared preposterously that our principal contradiction was "the contradiction between an advanced social system and backward social productive forces," opposed and sabotaged socialist transformation, advocated "material incentive" and "profit in command," and indulged freely in "san-tzu i-pao." On the other hand they intentionally distorted and exaggerated the counter-action of production relations, advocated "cutting off the tail of the system of private ownership," claiming preposterously that communism was a system of "public" ownership, and sabotaged the economic policy in rural people's communes of the current stage.

The reason why swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type energetically distorted and altered the theory of dialectical unity of production relations and productive forces was because they wanted to change the Party's basic line and policy and restore capitalism. Therefore it is necessary to expose their underhand scheme and intrigues thoroughly in order to defend this truth of Marxism-Leninism.

In relation to the practice of line struggle, the leading members of the hsien Party committee have developed mass criticism and repudiation, clearly drawn a line between the correct line and the erroneous line, and further deepened their understanding of the basic stand, views and method in the original Marxist-Leninist works, deeply realizing that having achieved understanding of the theory, they were now on firm ground.

Liu Tzu-kuang, secretary of the hsien Party committee, who had studied some of the works of Marx and Lenin before the great proletarian cultural revolution and memorized some phrases and passages from them, thought that his study of theory was quite good. However, he was unable to distinguish Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, and as a result he peddled such black ware as "material incentive" and "work points in command."

Under the influence of the fallacy, "Cut off the tail of the system of private ownership," trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some local authorities contravened the rural economic policy for the current phase during the cultural revolution. At first Liu Tzu-kuang was also unable to see through the fallacy. It was not until he had studied relevant writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao later that he began to know better.

Recalling his experience and lessons learned at the recent study and criticism, he realized deeply that the Party's line and policy for the current phase were laid down by Chairman Mao only after analyzing the contradiction between the productive forces and production relations and between the superstructure and the economic base in the historical phase of socialism, as well as the relations between the various classes, with the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint, and method. Therefore, only by studying hard, criticizing revisionism in depth, and mastering the Marxist-Leninist stand, views and method would it be possible to discern and oppose the erroneous line and firmly carry out and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Applying several other important theses of historical materialism, the leading members of the hsien Party committee sharply criticized the revisionist fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. For example, applying the view that class struggle was the motive force of the development of class society, they severely criticized the "theory of dying out of class struggle, profoundly understood the Party's basic line for the historical phase of socialism,and established the proletarian view of class struggle. Applying the view that the masses made history, they severely criticized the theory that "the masses are backward" of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and the reactionary fallacy that misrepresented history as a history of coupe d'etat by a few people, and established the view of trusting the masses, relying on them and walking the mass line.

Apply Principles To Explaining Current Practical Problems

Applying the theory of dialectical unity of production relations and productive forces, the leading members of the hsien Party committee drew a clear line of demarcation between the right line and the wrong line and made an analysis of the problems that arose from the hsien's implementation of the line and policies.

In the early spring of 1972, in accordance with instructions from the upper level Party committee and the demands of the masses of commune members, the Party committee of P'inglu hsien went one step further to implement "Three-level ownership with the team as the basis," "From each according to his ability, to each according to his labor," and other rural economic policies of the Party. But because the comrades had not made clear why at the present stage only these policies, and no other, could be adopted, some of them failed to draw a clear line of demarcation between the right and the wrong and wavered as soon as they came face to face with some new problems in the course of their implementation of the policies.

To make clear this question through combination of theory with practice at the recent study summing-up, they investigated and studied the changes that took place in Hsiangtung production brigade of Tuma commune, one of the first brigades to implement these policies, and made an analysis of the situation in the whole hsien.

Bounded on three sides by gullies, Hsiangtung production brigade is extremely short of water and its land is lean. Per-mow grain output before the liberation was only a little over 100 catties. After the institution of cooperatives, grain output in the brigade rose steadily, thanks to the correct implementation of the Party's various rural policies. However, influenced by the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type a few years ago, the brigade ran counter to the principle of "From each according to his ability, to each according to his labor." As a result, the socialist enthusiasm of members of the brigade was dampened, and agricultural production dropped.

In the last quarter of 1970 the comrades launched revolutionary mass criticism, resolutely implemented the Party's economic policies for rural people's communes at the present stage, and carried out the principle of "From each according to his ability, to each according to his labor" in calculating labor wages and material distribution. The result was that the socialist enthusiasm of the commune members was greatly roused and production rose rapidly, with last year's total grain output more than trebled that of 1970.

The same also applied to other parts of the hsien. Production developed and output rose in communes and brigades which earnestly implemented the rural economic policies, whereas production would be affected and output would drop in communes and brigades which did not properly implement these policies.

After some earnest investigation and study and having analyzed these concrete materials in the study summing-up, comrades of the P'inglu hsien Party committee realized that the theory of dialectical unity of productive forces and production relations was the basis for the formulation of the line and the policies. The Party's rural economic policies are a concrete reflection of production relations. They basically conform to the present level of development of productive forces, represent the interests of the popular masses, and reflect the objective law. Implementation of these policies will protest and promote the development of productive forces, otherwise, there will be obstruction and sabotage to the development. Hence only these policies, and no other, can be adopted at the present phase. Any contravention or overstepping of these policies will lead to dire results.

While implementing the Party's policies together with the masses in Tuma and Houyao communes, Chiang Li-wen, a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee and political commissar to the people's armed force [militia] department, found that some cadres could not make a distinction between "To each according to his labor" and "Work-point in command," wrongly regarded "More pay for more work" as "material incentive," and mistook "Quota control" for "Work-point in command." At the time he was also unable to make a distinction and could offer no explanation. Through summing-up of study he was able to settle the question theoretically, and as a result had a clearer idea of the policies.

With deep feeling he said, "Knowing only the letter of the Party's policies but not their why's and wherefore's will lead to confusion in their implementation. Once we have made clear and understood them theoretically, we shall be more conscious and more resolute when carrying them out."

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "'There is nothing so difficult in the world that cannot be overcome by a determined enough man.' It is not difficult to master the rudiments. Even deeper mastery is possible." Such a method of summing up reading employed by the P'inglu hsien Party committee will prove advantageous to leading cadres in promoting their assiduous study and further raising the level of their understanding of Marxism-Leninism.

They said with deep understanding: The process of summing up is a process of in-depth reading of Marxist-Leninist works in their full text and learning of the Marxist-Leninist stand, views and methods. It is a process of in-depth criticism of revisionism and distinguishing the right from the wrong as regards the line. It is also a process of application of Marxist principles toward explaining practical problems and solving them.

- By Our Own Correspondent and Reporter

* * *

EMULATING TACHAI

Shansi Provincial Meeting To Exchange Experience in "Learning from Tachai in Agriculture" Held in Hsiyang

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 31, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) Convened by the CCP Shansi Provincial Committee, the provincial meeting to exchange experience in "learning from Tachai in agriculture" was held from February 21 through March 7 in Hsiyang hsien.

Following Chairman Mao's instruction, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," and taking the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement as the key link, the meeting examined and summed up the provincial movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, and studied the experience of Hsiyang in learning from Tachai.

While looking at conditions in Hsiyang, the participants asked themselves: "Can we achieve what Hsiyang has achieved? Where are we lagging behind?" In 1970, Jen-min Jih-pao pointed out in its editorial entitled, "In Agriculture, Learn from Tachai": "Can't you really achieve what Hsiyang has achieved? If you cannot do so in one or two years, can't you do so in three years? It may even take four or five years!" Now, two years and more have elapsed. Hsiyang hsien is marching in broad strides, and yet we are still lagging far behind. Where is the crux of the problem?

The meeting held a discussion encompassing this point, thereby raising understanding, building up confidence and arousing enthusiasm in work. Comrades who attended the meeting unanimously expressed their will to follow the example of Hsiyang, to learn conscientiously from the experience of Tachai and to develop more hsien in the pattern of Tachai as quickly as possible.

Through study at this meeting, all raised their understanding of learning from Tachai to a new high. They were of this opinion:

(1) In learning from Tachai, it is first necessary to adhere to the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, to instill the socialist ideology continuously into the minds of the peasants and to criticize the tendencies toward capitalism. Tachai brigade has become a red banner on the agricultural front, as cited by Chairman Mao, and Hsiyang hsien also has become a hsien of the Tachai type. The basic experience is that they firmly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, oppose the revisionist line, perseveringly educate the peasants in Mao Tse-tung's thought, fully arouse the peasants' enthusiasm for socialism, and firmly take the socialist road.

(2) In carrying on socialist agriculture, we must adhere to the Party's general line of building socialism. The Tachai spirit is a vivid embodiment of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" charted by Chairman Mao. Hsiyang learns from Tachai and improves its outlook year after year. This is an outcome of its reliance on the spirit of the general line and its vigorous

and arduous efforts. In order to go all out and to aim high, we must arouse the masses to the full. As is done in Tachai and Hsiyang, we must put proletarian politics in command, strengthen leadership, carry out the Party's policies, arouse the people's enthusiasm for socialism, and quicken the tempo of revolution and production.

(3) The key to building a hsien of the Tachai type lies in building a leading group which firmly carries out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. An experience of Hsiyang hsien in building itself gradually into a hsien of the Tachai type is to follow Chairman Mao's teaching of practicing Marxism, achieving unity and being open and aboveboard, to go on strengthening the revolutionized building of the hsien Party committee and the leading groups of the communes and brigades.

Hsieh Chen-hua (謝振华), first secretary of the CCP Shansi Provincial Committee, spoke at the meeting. He spoke on the excellent situation of the province-wide movement of learning from Tachai. He said: With the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture developing in depth, there have emerged not only a large numher of communes and brigades of the Tachai type but also a number of hsien which have distinguished themselves in learning from Tachai. This indicates that the province-wide movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture has entered a new stage. The widespread and deep-going development of the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture give a great impetus to the development of socialist agriculture and the upsurge of capital construction in irrigation and water conservation. Particularly in the last year, when a serious drought befell the hsien, men worked vigorously to develop water conservation on a bigger scale and at a higher speed than in any of the past years.

Comrade Hsieh Chen-hua pointed out: "The whole country learns from Tachai. Tachai is in Shansi. What should Shansi do?" This question was raised more than two years ago. Up to the present, it is still prominently placed before the provincial committee and the leaders at all levels. In Shansi, the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture has not developed evenly. Some hsien are still remaining at the stage of making general appeals, their leaders lag behind the masses and the experience of learning from Tachai has not been disseminated very well. We must put ourselves under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, conscientiously sum up experience, carry out more deeply the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture and, taking Hsiyang as an example, strive for betterment, fight amid hardship, quicken the tempo of province-wide development of agriculture, and make still greater contributions toward socialist revolution and socialist construction!

On behalf of the Shansi Provincial Committee, Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei (陈永贵) spoke at the meeting, dwelling on the problem of how to disseminate throughout the province the experience of Hsiyang in carrying out the movement of learning from Tachai.

Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei first pointed out with emphasis: It is necessary to tightly grasp the movement of criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work as a matter of primary importance. In the past two years,

the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture developed more quickly in Hsiyang hsien. This was an outcome of grasping this movement as a matter of primary importance.

How should the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work be conducted penetratingly in the countryside? Viewed from the experience of Hsiyang, efforts must be made to achieve these points:

(1) Party committees at all levels must fully understand the important meaning of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work. They must conscientiously study the Party's basic line, see clearly the protracted and complex nature of class struggle, and see clearly that the criticism against revisionism is a basic task that will take a long period of time.

(2) Effort must be made to grasp tightly the essence of the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, to uncover and criticize thoroughly their crimes of frenziedly attempting to change the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism. The cadres and the masses must be led to sum up conscientiously the experience of the struggle between the two lines, to see clearly that the principal contradiction during the historical period of socialism is the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and to go on raising their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(3) Effort must be made to criticize roundly the idealist transcendentalism and reactionary "theory of genius" disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, so that the masses see their own strength and the cadres see the strength of the masses and subsequently the cadres will effect a great change in their style of work.

(4) Effort must be made to criticize squarely the disparagement and attack by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the socialist system and achievements in socialist construction, so as to raise the enthusiasm and consciousness of the broad masses in building socialism and defending socialism and to carry out the Party's general line of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

(5) Effort must be made to criticize squarely the conspiracy of splitting the Party as hatched by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, to carry out the Party's policy toward cadres, the Party's class line in the countryside and the Party's various economic policies in the countryside at the present stage, to develop revolutionary unity within the Party and among the people, and to organize a grand army of socialism comprising the masses in their millions.

(6) Effort must be made to handle correctly the relations between criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work and to distinguish between and handle correctly the two qualitatively different contradictions,

namely, the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves and the contradiction among the people.

Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei also laid emphasis on the necessity to uphold the spirit of the general line and to carry out work on a big scale, not a small scale. He said: Whether we work on a big scale or a small one is a major problem bearing on whether or not we implement the Party's general line of building socialism. To quicken the development of socialist agriculture, we must apply the revolutionary spirit and bring about a basic change in the conditions of production. To change the conditions of production on a big scale, the Party committee must have the revolutionary perseverance in changing heaven and earth, the revolutionary courage to break through all obstacles and the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts. Whether we want to work on a big scale and whether we shall work on a big scale mean a rigid test to every hsien committee and to every leading member of the hsien committee.

What are the several problems which we must solve in order to work on a big scale?

1. To work on a big scale, we must oppose the conservative ideas and the world outlook of a lazy man and a coward. We must oppose the use of the ideas of the small peasant economy as a guide to action and oppose the distrust in the great power of the collective economy and the lack of action to develop this power. We must oppose the idea of not trusting and not relying on the masses. We must oppose the practice of paying exclusive attention to the immediate interests and taking no heed of long-range interests. We must oppose the putting of stress on objective difficulties and putting "fear" in the fore. We must oppose the idea of only seeking an "official post" and making no revolution, and so on. We must establish the far-reaching revolutionary ideal and the noble will to "transform China in the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains."

Hsiyang hsien has acquired experience in this concern. During the period from 1963 to 1966, the hsien Party committee put "fear" and "laziness" in the fore, only trying to make minor remedial work on the mountains and rivers instead of arousing the masses to make revolution to change the backward aspects of the mountains and rivers. As a result, they clamored for "learning from Tachai" for four years. But, the mountains and rivers showed no improvement. Furthermore, in some communes and brigades, the low-lying fields were washed away, the fields on hillslopes collapsed, the soil lost its fertility and grain output was low. Established during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the new hsien Party committee summed up the experience and lessons of the past and was resolved to make the mountains and rivers in Hsiyang put on a new look.

Putting "courage" and "work" in the first position, it surmounted interference, perseveringly carried out the work on a big scale, and worked hard for a few years running. As a result, many plots on the pebble-strewn plain and the hillslopes became fertile fields, many spots alongside mountain streams and hill paths became fertile fields, some rock-strewn hills also became fertile fields, idle land became good land, and many plots of dryland fields became irrigated fields.

2. To work on a big scale, we must fully arouse the masses. The problem of whether we have the courage to work on a big scale is a problem of whether we trust the masses. In 1967, as soon as it was established, the Hsiyang hsien revolutionary committee put forth a plan for "rearranging the rivers and mountains of Hsiyang." It organized the masses first to harness Chiehtu River and reclaim several thousand mow of land, thereby creating a new situation. Very shortly, a mass movement of soil improvement, mountain reclamation, river harnessing and afforestation took shape in the whole hsien. Whom did Hsiyang hsien rely on in building so many projects in six years? It relied on the masses.

3. To work on a big scale, we must work hard and overcome difficulties. If we seek comforts in everyday life, we cannot learn from Tachai; if we work in a easy way, we cannot transform the outlook. To work on a big scale, we must pay the cost. We want to eat rice-broth, but don't want to put in rice--there is no such easy thing in the world. We cannot work on a big scale if we fear winds and rains. Nor can we work on a big scale if we fear cold.

The broad masses and the cadres of Hsiyang had worked hard and done sweated labor before they could build so many projects, harness so many rivers, reclaim so many hills, build so many dikes and transform so much land in six years. The leading members of the hsien committee devoted most of their time to working with the masses in the mountain streams. The cadres of the whole hsien did administrative work and manual labor simultaneously and joined the masses in carrying loads and building reservoirs. About one-third of the cadres of the offices of the hsien revolutionary committee remained in the headquarters. The masses were engaged in work the year round. In summer, they took two of the three meals of the day in the field. In winter, they often took their lunch in the field.

In the past few years, the total manpower put into operation in the whole hsien increased year after year, and most of it was devoted to farmland capital construction. Women accounted for 50 percent of the total manpower put into agricultural production. One-third of the work in farmland capital construction was also carried out by women. To change the mountains and rivers, we must overcome difficulties and work hard. This is a truth proved by practice. Of course, the harder the masses work, the more the leaders at all levels should show concern for the well-being of the masses and make proper arrangements for their everyday life.

4. To work on a big scale, we must draw an overall plan and strengthen leadership. The plan must be practical, and we also must have the courage to think and to act. In 1968, Hsiyang drew up a 10-year plan, which it basically fulfilled after working four years. Now it has drawn another plan. With a plan, it knows what forces should be organized and where they should be engaged. The hsien committee knows the conditions very well and is firm in determination. Only by working on a big scale will it be possible to carry on the work and to work ever more vigorously. The hsien Party committee must draw up a unified plan and make general arrangements for the manpower, material and financial resources on various fronts in the hsien. It must make all lines of trade contribute toward rearranging the rivers and mountains and improving the conditions

of production, oppose dispersionism and oppose the capitalist line of doing business. In constituting socialist coordination, it is necessary to carry out the Party's policies and to act in the principle of voluntary participation and exchange at equal value.

Some localities are situated on the plains. Are their conditions good? Good enough! They have good soil and good water resources. Why can't they increase production? This involves another question: In these localities, how much manpower has been allocated to improve the conditions of production in a year? What irrigation and water conservation projects have been built in winter? Some of these localities really have poor climatic conditions, being attacked by storms the year round and ravaged by drought in two out of three years. But, are these poor natural conditions really the cause of the slow development of production? Will leading comrades working in these localities please count how much time in one year they spend on laboring together with the masses? Have you worked hard, made painstaking efforts and done sweated labor to change the conditions of production in these localities? The masses call for big-scale work and big changes. Do the Party committees at all levels act as the locomotive and lead the masses to go forward or act as passengers and allow themselves to be pushed by the masses? It is also time now for answering this question.

Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei also put stress on this: Leading cadres at all levels must carry on as ordinary laborers and perseveringly participate in collective productive labor. In Hsiyang hsien, office cadres at the hsien level, including the responsible comrades of the hsien committee, participate in collective productive labor for not fewer than 100 days in a year, the commune-level cadres for not fewer than 200 days, and the cadres at the brigade and production team levels for not fewer than 300 days.

The standing committee members of the hsien committee regularly go deeply to the basic level to labor together with the masses, to solicit their opinions and to make clear the actual conditions. They become leaders in working hard and in overcoming difficulties. They firmly carry out Chairman Mao's instruction, "As regards the entire work it is necessary to grasp well one-third of it," and make Tachai lead a number of advanced spots and the advanced spots to lead a surface. Under the leadership of Tachai, more than 90 advanced production teams have emerged from the whole hsien, representing over 22 percent of the total number of production teams in the hsien. The hsien committee and the commune committees in turn rely on these advanced units to set the neighboring areas into motion, thereby creating the excellent situation of learning from Tachai in the whole hsien.

Comrades attending the meeting conscientiously discussed the speeches made by Comrades Hsieh Chen-hua and Ch'en Yung-kuei, examined their own condition, tried to find their shortcomings and formulated measures. All were determined to follow the examples of Tachai and Hsiyang, to carry out criticism against revisionism and rectification of style penetratingly, to implement better the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," to carry out

further the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, to work on a big scale and arduously to improve the conditions of agricultural production and quicken the development of agricultural production as quickly as possible, and to accomplish the fighting task of "digging tunnels deep, storing grain everywhere and never seeking hegemony" as called for by Chairman Mao.

* * *

The Line Decides Everything

- Investigation showing how Huang hsien, Shantung, learns from Tachai and catches up with Hsiyang

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 31, 1973)

After standing still for more than ten years, grain output of Huang hsien, Shantung Province, advanced again in the past two years, thanks to the deep-going development of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. In 1972, this hsien was ravaged by such natural disasters as drought, hail and low air temperature, but its grain output exceeded 800 catties per mow. It became the first hsien in Shantung to "cross the Yangtze."

Grain output of Huang hsien increased by a big margin and "crossed the Yangtze" in two years after standing still for more than ten years. This profoundly reveals a truth: "The correctness or incorrectness of ideology and political line decides everything."

Sum Up Experience by Standing at the High Plane of Line Struggle

The average grain output in Huang hsien was 525 catties per mow in 1956. At that time, it was the first hsien in Shantung to reach the target of grain output laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." But during the 14 years from 1957 to 1970, although the hsien leading organs grasped grain output time and again and, after the unfolding of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the advanced experience of Hsiatingchia brigade, an advanced unit of the Tachai type in this hsien, was popularized throughout the hsien, the hsien's average annual grain output per mow every year was not much greater than that in 1956 and dropped below the target set in the "Program" in some of these years. It was only until 1970 that the average output reached 615 catties per mow.

In the face of this situation, some of the leading members of the hsien committee held that: This demonstrates that "the potentials have been exploited almost completely" and it is impossible to increase output by a big margin any more. Others held that it was not simple at all since they could maintain a rather high output in these years, so they felt a bit arrogant and complacent.

In the autumn of 1970, a responsible person of this hsien went with some cadres to visit Tachai brigade and Hsiyang hsien. The sight of "high mountains, lack of water, and land strewn with rocks, and one having to ascend a mountain slope when going out of doors" reminded them of the conditions of their hsien which was on the brink of the Pohai Sea and was called a "gold hsien." Two-thirds of the more than 600,000 mow of arable land in Huang hsien is situated on the plain, and most of it is irrigated land. In this hsien, the frost-free period is longer, rainfall greater and average temperature higher than that in Hsiyang, and two crops can be grown in a year. In these conditions, grain production should develop faster than that in Hsiyang. But, the actual

conditions were that the people of Hsiyang learned conscientiously from Tachai during the great proletarian cultural revolution and, after hard struggle for three years, doubled their grain output while in Huang hsien grain output remained at the same level. This gave them a serious shock ideologically. They felt deeply that Huang hsien had lagged behind.

Where then was the crux of the problem? In the winter of that year, the Party committee of Huang hsien conscientiously summed up the experience of leading the masses to learn from Tachai.

The most important of Tachai brigade's experience is that the Party branch adheres to the principle of putting proletarian politics in command and ideological work in the fore, uses Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the man and tightly grasps the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as provided in the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism. This helps raise the consciousness of the cadres and the masses, arouses their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and enables them to cultivate the communist style of cherishing the state and the collective.

In popularizing the experience of Tachai, the revolutionary committee of Hsiyang hsien first paid attention to class struggle and the line struggle and vigorously grasped the revolutionized building of the leading groups of communes and production teams. And how did the leading organ of Huang hsien formerly lead the masses to learn from Tachai?

They recalled: Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the hsien leadership summed up the experience of Hsiatingchia brigade, an advanced unit of the Tachai type, in land preparation and soil improvement. To popularize this experience, it set up a class for training in land preparation and soil improvement in a brigade and summoned the cadres at the level of a production team leader or higher in the whole hsien to this brigade to carry out on-the-spot "training" in accordance with the standard set forth by Hsiatingchia brigade. More than 100 mow of land was prepared. What was the outcome? The experience of Hsiatingchia brigade in land preparation and soil improvement was popularized in some communes and brigades but not in others.

To change the backwardness of the low-yield brigades, the hsien authority held a few meetings of cadres of production brigades which did not yield 400 catties of grain per mow, calling on them to learn from Tachai and giving them some material help in accordance with the actual difficulties of these brigades. Much money was spent but the results were not outstanding.

Kousun brigade of Wenchi commune was a backward brigade. The hsien leadership gave it a pump, in order to help it improve its production conditions. But, some time later, this brigade sold the pump and remained as backward as it had been.

Huang hsien committee on the one hand took the experience of Tachai brigade and Hsiyang hsien into account and recalled how it led the learning from Tachai and, on the other hand, analyzed the reason why grain output dropped below the "Program" target in some years. Through this analysis, it found the

law. The drop in grain output was caused by the weather and, in the several most serious cases, was caused by interference from the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and by attack on socialism by capitalist forces in society.

This summing up taught the "squad members" of the Huang hsien committee an impressive lesson. They came to understand that: Leading the masses to learn from Tachai and to carry out socialist agricultural production is by no means a problem of productive skills and in no way should the technical experience be summed up and popularized in an over-simplified way. It is first of all a class struggle and a problem of what line we should carry out and what road we should take. To lead the masses to learn well from Tachai and develop socialist agriculture production briskly, we must carry out our work by taking Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line as the key link.

Firmly Grasp Revolutionized Building of the Basic-Level Leading Groups

On the basis of seriously summing up experience and learning the lessons, Huang hsien committee attached primary importance to educating the cadres and the masses in ideology and political line while leading the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture in the past two years. While conducting this education, it again studied the experience of Hsiyang and made strenuous efforts to build basic-level leading groups which had high consciousness of line struggle:

1. Sum up the experience of Hsiatingchia brigade afresh. Formerly, the hsien committee regarded Hsiatingchia brigade as a model in production and did not grasp the most essential thing of this brigade. Now, standing at the high plane of the line struggle, it summed up afresh how the brigade Party general branch, during the class struggles on five occasions since the cooperative movement, adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, led the masses to fight against the revisionist line and against the evil winds fanned by the class enemies, and defeated the enemies and educated the masses in the course of struggle. At the same time, it summed up the experience of Wang Yung-hsing, secretary of the Party general branch of Hsiatingchia brigade, in acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings as the cadres of Tachai did during the intricate and complex class struggle since the cooperative movement. It also took this experience as living teaching materials for educating the basic-level cadres and the broad masses in the line.

2. Take Hsiatingchia brigade as the classroom for training basic-level cadres. Since May of 1971, four study classes for basic-level cadres have been held in Hsiatingchia brigade, each lasting for half of a month. More than 1,300 secretaries and deputy secretaries of rural Party branches have been trained by rotation. These classes chiefly study the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism. When the members of these study classes studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, members of the Party general branch of Hsiatingchia brigade tell them about the class struggle which they went through in the past ten years and more, about their understanding of the characteristics and laws of the class struggle at the present stage, and about how they applied Mao Tse-tung's

thought in teaching the masses to win victories during the storms of class struggle. The members of the study classes compared the realities in every period of time and in every major event in the class struggle in their brigades in the past with those in Hsiatingchia brigade, and summed up their practical experience of the past, thereby raising their consciousness of line struggle.

3. Take the Party branch of Tachai brigade and the Party general branch of Hsiatingchia brigade as the example and take a firm hold of the work of Party consolidation and Party building in the rural basic-level Party organizations. In doing this work, various brigades arouse the masses to uncover the manifestations of class struggle in the political, economic and ideological spheres, to inspect the manifestations of the Party branches of various brigades in the face of class struggle, and to show the danger brought to the development of the socialist collective economy and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat by the unsteadiness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This is the most practical education in line struggle for the broad masses of rural Party members and the basic level cadres. It helps in raising their consciousness, arousing them to lead the masses to learn from Tachai in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and arousing their enthusiasm for the socialist collective economy.

4. After one year's arduous efforts, many of the brigades began to take a new outlook. But there was a number of backward brigades which did not go through any remarkable change. Accordingly, the hsien committee organized propaganda teams comprising 600 men. Beginning from the winter of 1971, these teams went separately to help in the work in 93 backward production brigades. The secretary and the standing committee members of the hsien committee took the lead in going to work in the "knotty" units. This pushed the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the communes to go down to work in the backward brigades. After one year's arduous struggle in this way, 80 of the 93 backward brigades improved their outlook.

Achieving What Could Not Be Achieved in the Past

The basic-level leading groups raised their consciousness of line struggle, work improved, and the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture developed in depth. In the past year and more, the broad masses of rural cadres and commune members in Huang hsien squarely criticized the crimes of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in frenziedly changing the Party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism and secretly subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and staging a comeback of capitalism. They raised their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. On this basis, they now have achieved many of the things which they formerly thought of doing but could not achieve.

As early as 1964, grain output in Nanchungchia brigade of Peima commune was 1,000 catties per mow. Formerly some cadres thought that it was impossible to increase grain output by a big margin any more. But in the past two years, educated in the line, the cadres and the masses further aroused their enthusiasm in doing farming for the revolution and adopted many new measures for increasing

production. In 1972, grain output quickly increased to 1,591 catties per mow, surpassing that in 1971 by 382 catties.

There is a tract of table-land in Yanglan commune north of Huang hsien. Two years ago,this was still a tract of dryland fields where water was lacking. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the state invested more than 100,000 yuan in this place and tried to build a canal to conduct water from Wangwo Reservoir lying some 10 li away to irrigate the land. But, some difficulties occurred in the course of construction work and the construction of the canal was given up half way. As a result, money was spent and work was done, but this place remained the same. Now, only two years' time was needed and underground tubes exceeding 10,000 meters in length were laid on this table-land. A larger number of artesian wells and pumping stations were built on the edge of this table-land. Of the 16,000 mow of arable there, 11,000 mow have now become irrigated land.

A large tract of low-lying land is situated in the northeast part of Tungfeng commune. The masses call it "water basin." In the past, the 5,000 mow of farmland in this basin was criss-crossed by countless winding canals and ditches. When excessive rain had fallen, the fields there were submerged in water; in a dry spell, the land was covered with alkali. Grain output remained very low. But in the past two years, 2,200 mow of fields in this low-lying area have been transformed by the broad masses of commune members here into neat rows of raised fields of 10 mow each which are well drained and irrigated.

In this situation, and with greater supply of industrial products in aid of agriculture, Huang hsien quickly increased its grain output. Its grain output was 687 catties per mow in 1971 and reached 808 catties per mow in 1972.

- NCNA Reporter

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RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets and Fetes Mr. Sung Wei-pin

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1973)

vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang this afternoon met and feted mr. sung wei-pin, former commercial attache of the chiang kai-shek clique's bogus embassy in australia, and his wife, son and daughter. mr. sung wei-pin had broken away from chiang kai-shek clique and crossed over to the socialist motherland.

vice-minister li chiang had a cordial conversation with mr. sung wei-pin. the vice-minister welcomed him to work at the ministry of foreign trade and encouraged him to study and work hard so as to contribute his part in promoting china's international trade. mr. sung wei-pin expressed his thanks to the government and the people for their concern for him, and his determination to work hard to serve the socialist construction of the motherland.

present on the occasion were leading members of the ministry of foreign trade, the foreign ministry, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and departments concerned, including liu hsi-wen, li hsi-fu, wu fan-wu and sun so-chang.

mr. sung wei-pin's cousin comrade tuan chih-chun and his wife and daughter also attended the dinner.

after returning to the motherland, mr. sung wei-pin and his family visited factories, people's communes and schools and toured places of historical interest in peking, shanghai, nanking, hangchow, chengchow and kwangchow, and were welcomed wherever they went. while in chengchow, mr. sung wei-pin met his sister and nephew whom he had not seen for years.

MOBILE SCHOOLS

"Schools on Horseback" for Northwest China Herdsmen's Children

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Apr. 4, 1973)

an autonomous county for the livestock-breeding yuku people in northwest china had developed "schools on horseback" that serve herdsmen's children.

teachers travel on horseback with herdsmen who graze the flocks from place to place. wherever convenient, the teachers put up the blackboard and teach.

now 36 of the 41 stock-breeding teams in sunan yuku autonomous county have such schools, and more than 70 per cent of the school-age children are enrolled.

the "school on horseback" was pioneered by lan li, a young middle school graduate in the hungshihwo production team where 246 herdsmen and their children rove over a vast area hemmed in by three big mountains 4,000 metres above sea level.

son of a poor herdsman, lan li was grateful to the party and chairman mao for being able to go to school after liberation. the yuku people were almost completely illiterate before liberation.

shortly after he finished middle school seven years ago, lan li and another young man started the "school on horseback". all school-age children in the hungshihwo team are now at school.

the pupils are scattered in 13 different places. it takes the teachers at least one week to make a round of these places. homework is left to the pupils during intervals between class. they are organized to help each other with guidance from educated people in the locality.

the teachers compiled teaching material on class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and encourage the pupils to learn from revolutionary heroes.

veteran herdsmen are invited to teach about animal husbandry. during busy seasons, the teachers take part in physical labour with their pupils to cultivate in them the love of labour.

during the cultural revolution, the school added classes for adults and for pre-school-age children.

among the graduates from the school are now school teachers, barefoot doctors, veterinarians, and book-keepers. thirty per cent of the adults have become literate.

IRRIGATION

South China Canal Irrigates More Farmland

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 4, 1973)

the youth canal on the Leichow peninsula in south china has irrigated 106,000 hectares of farmland in time for this year's spring sowing, thanks to extention of the vast network of ditches last winter.

the youth canal project, the biggest in kwangtung province, irrigates a formerly drought-ridden area in five counties and the rural outskirts of chanchiang city. this area used to depend on rain for spring sowing, and most of the land was only planted to sweet potatoes, millet and other drought-resistant crops. a single crop of rice was grown on a small scale, yielding only around one ton per hectare.

now irrigation has turned most of the dry land into rice paddies. fields which traditionally yielded a single crop of rice a year now produce two.

a large part of the irrigated area has surpassed the grain target of six tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development. production of sugarcane and peanuts has also been expanded.

the youth canal project, started in 1958 after the founding of the people's communes, comprises a trunk canal and four main branch canals, totalling 236 kilometres in length. a reservoir completed in 1960 at the starting point of the canal supplies water.

In the following years, 9 thousands of kilometres of smaller canals and ditches were added. people's communes have built a number of reservoirs connected with the canals, to store their surplus flow in the rainy season and release water to farmland in the dry season.

a plan was mapped out to continue extending the network of ditches last year, based on a survey organized by the local committee of the chinese communist party. some 100,000 commune members turned out last winter and completed most of the construction planned.

LIVESTOCK

Tibet Improves Animal Husbandry

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Apr. 4, 1973)

all administrative regions and cities in the tibet autonomous region have veterinary centres, 98 per cent of the counties have stations, and people's communes have barefoot veterinaries. the more than 3,000 veterinary personnel are of han and tibetan nationalities.

the animals in stock now number double that before the democratic reform in 1959.

the tibetan veterinary science institute turned out 70 per cent of the total vaccine used by the entire region in 1972.

the people's government since liberation has sent large numbers of vets from a dozen provinces, cities and autonomous regions to tibet. they are working with enthusiasm.

after the democratic reform, the region ran short-term courses to train veterinaries from among the emancipated serfs. tibetan vets now constitute 60 per cent of the region's total.

research workers of veterinary science often go to the grazing grounds to conduct experiments. they have found many methods for curing common and recurrent animal diseases.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Notes Exchanged in Vienna on China-Austria Trade and Payments Agreement

(NCNA-English Vienna, Apr. 2, 1973)

the ceremony of signing and exchange of notes related to the trade and payments agreement between the people's republic of china and austria was held here today.

josef staribacher, austrian minister of commerce, and wang yueh-yi, chinese ambassador to austria, signed the notes on behalf of their respective governments. the trade and payments agreement between the two countries, which was signed in peking last november, will formally come into force 60 days after the ceremony.

the ceremony proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Vice President of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets British Scientists

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with dr. francis leslie rose, f.r.s. and senior research fellow on pharmaceuticals, and geoffrey allen, professor of chemical physics of university of manchester.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and scientists, including pan chun, wei to and chien jen-yuan.

dr. rose and prof. allen arrived here on march 25 and march 30 respectively for friendly visits to china at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences. during their stay in peking, dr. rose and prof. allen had a number of animated discussions with chinese scientists and professors on "drug innovation in the pharmaceutical industry" and "relationship between physical properties

and chemical structure of polymers" respectively. the two british guests also visited schools and factories and toured places of historical interest. they will visit the southern part of china before going home.

CHINA AND CONGO

New Chinese Ambassador to Congo Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1973)

lu chih-hsien, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the people's republic of the congo, left here for his post by plane today.

CHINESE GYMNASTIC TEAM

Chinese Gymnastic Team Returns from Nordic Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1973)

the chinese gymnastic team with liu ping-chen as its leader and pai feng-chih as its deputy leader returned here by air today at the end of its friendly visits to denmark, norway, sweden and finland.

the team was met at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned and diplomatic officials of the embassies of the nordic countries in peking.

CHINESE TRADE DELEGATION

Vice Minister Chou Hua-min Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1973)

chou hua-min, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, returned to peking by air tonight. he had visited the people's republic of mongolia, the hungarian people's republic, the czechoslovak socialist republic, the polish people's republic, and the german democratic republic.

he was greeted at the airport by chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned including li ting-chuan, liang feng, kao lu and chang yu-pin.

also present were s. sosorbaram, mongolian ambassador to china; godor ferenc, hungarian ambassador to china; franciszek stachowiak, polish ambassador to china; karel storzer, commercial counsellor of the czechoslovak embassy here, and ewald ludwig, commercial counsellor of the g.d.r. embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Closes in Addis Ababa

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Apr. 4, 1973)

the chinese economic and trade exhibition was held for 16 days here and came to a close yesterday.

emperor haile selassie the first, members of the imperial family, prime minister aklilou habte wold and cabinet ministers visited the exhibition.

among more than 200,000 visitors to the exhibition were some who came from towns dozens of kilometres or even hundreds of kilometres away and many who visited the exhibition five or six times. exhibits which drew huge crowds were models of the tachai production brigade, the taching oilfields and the yangtze river bridge, and farming machines and industrial lathes on display.

prominently featured in the ethiopian press were articles on the exhibition giving an account of china's

achievements in construction and praising the development of friendship between the chinese and ethiopian peoples and t[illegible] between the two countries following emperor haile selassie the first's visit to china.

an article in the "ethiopia herald" said: "china is a developing country. her technology which is labour intensive also suits our conditions." the inauguration of and visit to the exhibition by emperor haile selassie the first as well as various sections of the exhibition were shown on television.

a number of chinese documentaries were shown during the exhibition, including "warm welcome to the distinguished guests from ethiopia", "taching hungchi", "shashihyu" and "hungchi canal".

CHINA AND FRANCE

Shih Shao-hua and Ti Fu-tsai Give banquet for French Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1973)

shih shao-hua, secretary general of the cultural group under the state council, and ti fu-tsai, member of the group, gave a banquet yesterday evening for gilbert goldschmidt, president of the organization of propaganda of french films to foreign countries, and robert cravenne, its general delegate. the hosts and guests had a friendly conversation before the banquet.

the french guests arrived in peking on march 29 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the film corporation of china. they left for home today.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Ambassador to Guyana Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Apr. 2, 1973)

wang chan-yuan, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the cooperative republic of guyana, presented his credentials to president of guyana arthur chung at the presidential house today.

after the ceremony, president arthur chung had a friendly and cordial talk with ambassador wang chan-yuan.

present on the occasion were foreign minister of guyana shridath ramphal, secretary to the president's office clement jarvis, permanent secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs collins and chief of protocol of the foreign ministry miss mansell.

counsellor nieh kung-cheng and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in guyana were also present.

ambassador wang chan-yuan arrived in georgetown on march 28.

Guyana Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Apr. 3, 1973)

forbes burnham, prime minister of the cooperative republic of guyana, this afternoon received wang chan-yuan, chinese ambassador to guyana, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

nieh kung-cheng, counsellor of the chinese embassy, was present on the occasion.

earlier, the chinese ambassador called on the guyana chancellor e.v. luckhoo, chief justice h.b.s. bollers, chief of staff of the defence force clarence price, commander of the defence force ulric b. pilgrim and minister of labour and social security winslow carrington.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian National Day Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1973)

godor ferenc, ambassador of the hungarian people's republic to china, gave a cocktail party here today on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the liberation of hungary.

present were chen shao-kun, chinese minister of metallurgy; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including chang hsien-yueh, ma yi, yang chi, chou jung-kuo and li ting-chuan.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1973)

iranian minister of economy houshang ansari, his wife and the iranian economic delegation he is leading arrived here by air tonight for a friendly visit to china.

the iranian guests were greeted at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and his wife yang yang; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned hsi yeh-sheng, wang pu-ching, hu wei-hsing, hsiao fang-chou and wang wei-tsai, and chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih.

also present were iranian ambassador to china abbas aram and other diplomatic officials of the iranian embassy in peking.

when it stopped over in shanghai this afternoon, the iranian economic delegation was met at the airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

Chinese Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Gives Banquet in Honor of Iranian Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1973)

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo gave a banquet here this evening to welcome iranian minister of economy houshang ansari and madame ansari and all members of the iranian economic delegation he is leading.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram and diplomatic officials of the iranian embassy in peking attended the banquet.

present were vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, leading members of departments concerned and chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife.

speaking at the banquet, minister pai hsiang-kuo praised the iranian government and people for their unremitting efforts and achievements made, under the leadership of the shahanshah of iran his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, in safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of their country, defending national resources and building their own country.

minister pai hsiang-kuo said: "the chinese and iranian people have long-standing ties and traditional friendship. the world-known 'silk road' opened more than 2,000 years ago had promoted the contacts and trade and cultural exchanges between the chinese and iranian peoples. we are glad to note that the friendly relations between our two countries have registered a satisfactory development on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between china and iran."

minister pai hsiang-kuo expressed his belief that the visit of minister and madame ansari would make new contributions to strengthening the friendship between china and iran and further promoting their friendly cooperation and trade.

in his speech, minister houshang ansari said: "the grand banquet held here this evening in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere is a symbol of the friendly relations between the peoples of iran and china, which had struck roots deep in the centuries-old histories of the two countries."

he continued: "since the establishment of diplomatic relations between iran and china, fruitful steps have been taken to vigorously promote the cultural, trade and economic relations between our two countries, thanks to attention from both sides."

the iranian minister spoke highly of the achievements the chinese people have scored in a short space of time under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao tsetung.

"the trade relations between the two countries have been developing over the past two years on the basis of equality and mutual benefit", he noted. he expressed the hope that such relations would further develop with the close cooperation between the two sides.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Holds Talks with Iranian Minister of Economy

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, held talks here this morning with houshang ansari, leader of the iranian economic delegation and minister of economy of iran.

the talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship.

taking part in the talks on the iranian side were:

members of the delegation javad vafa, hassan ali mehran, hossein alizadeh, ahmad memarzadeh, mehdi safavian, feraidoom farhang, behnam bazargani and miss afsar afsari; and

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram and second secretary of the embassy m. farhang.

taking part on the chinese side were vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, and leading members of departments concerned hsi yeh-sheng, hsiao fang-chou, hu wei-hsin, wang wei-tsai, pi yi-ming and chang hsing-chiao.

Chinese Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries Meets Iranian Minister of Economy

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1973)

fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, met and had a friendly conversation this afternoon with houshang ansari, leader of the iranian economic delegation and minister of economy of iran.

present on the occasion were hassan ali mehran, member of the iranian economic delegation and vice-minister of economic affairs, ministry of economy; and iranian ambassador to china abbas aram.

also present were chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and hu wei-hsin, deputy director of a bureau under the ministry.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Embassy in Tokyo Gives Reception in Honor of Chinese Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 3, 1973)

the chinese embassy here gave a reception yesterday on the occasion of the visit to japan of the chinese workers' delegation.

present at the reception were more than 250 guests including makoto ichikawa, chairman of the general council of trade unions of japan, makishiro abe, chairman of the federation of independent unions, leading members of various trade unions, and friends from all circles.

among the guests present at the reception were also prominent figures tadashi yaoita, naohiko okubo, hisao kuroda, kenzo nakajima, tomitaro kaneda, and isao hasegawa.

chong jae pil, vice-chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, and kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, were also present.

speaking at the reception, mi kuo-chun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in japan, expressed heartfelt thanks to the general council of trade unions of japan and the federation of independent unions for the

warm hospitality they accorded to the chinese delegation. he said: "the chinese workers' delegation is the first delegation of chinese workers that has come to japan on a visit since the normalization of the diplomatic relations between china and japan. we are deeply convinced that with the establishment of friendly neighbouring relations between the two countries, the intercourse between the two countries in various spheres will continue to increase, and the traditional friendship between the two peoples will be further developed."

speaking at the reception, makoto ichikawa, chairman of the general council of trade unions of japan, said: "we have been waiting for a long time for the visit of a chinese workers' delegation to japan. this desire has eventually been realized. the intercourse between the chinese and japanese workers is conducive to the strengthening of the militant unity between the two peoples. we are deeply touched by the sentiments of friendship and unity shown by the chinese workers' delegation to the workers of our country during their visit."

he asked the chinese delegation to convey the feelings of friendship and solidarity of the japanese people to the chinese people.

wei ping-kuei, leader of the chinese workers' delegation, proposed a toast at the reception in token of heartfelt gratitude to the general council of trade unions of japan, the federation of independent unions, various other friendly organisations, friendly personages and the broad masses of japanese workers for their warm welcome and cordial hospitality. an atmosphere of japan-china friendship prevailed at the reception. the hosts and guests had cordial conversations. they toasted repeatedly to the steady development of the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 4, 1973)

the chinese workers' delegation with wei ping-kuei as leader and liang chao as deputy leader left here for home by plane today after 16 days' friendly visit to japan.

carrying with it the profound friendship of the japanese workers and people for the chinese workers and people, the delegation was seen off at the airport by makishiro abe, tomitaro kaneda and shogo oki, leading members of the japanese trade unions and various cooperative societies.

bo ren, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, was present.

mi kuo-chun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in japan, was also present.

during its stay in japan, the delegation was accorded warm hospitality by the general council of trade unions of japan and the federation of independent unions, and visited tokyo, yokohama, hiroshima, nagoya, okayama, osaka, kobe, kyoto and okinawa. the chinese guests were warmly welcomed by the japanese workers and friendly personages of various strata. they also visited the departments of iron and steel, heavy industry, chemical industry, ship-building, textiles and railways. they had contacts and talks with leading members of the workers' movement, activists and workers, increasing mutual understanding and friendship between the japanese and chinese workers and people.

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, today met with yoshiro takasaki, eldest son of the late well-known japanese statesman mr. tatsunosuke takasaki and general manager of the nippon toyo seikan company, and all members of the group he is leading.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. mr. yoshiro takasaki told kuo mo-jo: "i am very glad to meet you. i will follow the will of my father and make new contributions to the cause of japan-china friendship." kuo mo-jo said: "mr. tatsunosuke takasaki had made great contributions to the cause of the friendship between china and japan. the road he had followed is correct. going along a correct line, you'll find the road ever broader and brighter".

among those present on the occasion were liu hsi-wen, wu shu-tung, chen kang, lin po, ting min and wang ting-fang.

japanese friends in peking ichizo kimura and yoshizo yasuda were also present.

Japanese Sumo Troupe Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1973)

a 117-member japanese sumo troupe arrived in peking by special plane today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the all-china sports federation.

leader of the troupe is yoshihide musashikawa. the deputy leaders are torao miyagawa (secretary-general), katsumi mishogaseki, manzo isegahama, hisamitsu hanakago and kiyotaka kasugano (chief skipper), and deputy secretary-generals are hirotake isenoumi, noboru takekuma and kyuhei muraoka.

the troupe was greeted at the airport by chao cheng-hung, a leading member of the host federation; sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association; leading members of organizations concerned including chu tse and li fu-teh, and more than one hundred chinese sportsmen.

also present were yuichi hayashi, charge d'affaires a.i. of the japanese embassy in peking, and bon shiraishi, permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

Peking Reception for Japanese Sumo Troupe

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1973)

the all-china sports federation and the china-japan friendship association gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome the japanese sumo troupe led by yoshihide musashikawa.

attending the reception were yuichi hayashi, minister of the japanese embassy in peking, and his wife, kensuke yanagitani, minister, yoshitoshi munekata, counsellor, of the japanese embassy here, and japanese friends in peking bon shiraishi, ichihei sugiyama, ichizo kimura and yoshizo yasuda.

attending the reception were also liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, chao cheng-hung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of organizations concerned including yu pu-hsueh, chuang tse-tung, wang lei, wang hsiao-yun, wang chen, ching pu-chun and wang to; and

the members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association with liao cheng-chih as the leader that will soon pay a friendly visit to japan.

chao cheng-hung spoke at the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. on behalf of the host organizations, he extended warm welcome to the friends of the sumo troupe of japan.. he said: "we are convinced that the friendly visit and exhibition tournaments of the japanese sumo troupe will help further strengthen the friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of china and japan."

troupe leader yoshihide musashikawa said: "it is regarded as an activity to commemorate the normalization of the diplomatic relations between japan and china that we have come to china and exhibit sumo for the chinese people. i am convinced that the friendly relations between the japanese and chinese peoples will last from generation to generation".

Minutes of Talks Signed in Peking between Chinese and Japanese Organizations

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1973)

minutes of talks were signed here today between chang chih-huai, representative of the football federation of the people's republic of china, sun ping-hua, representative of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and yuzuru nozu, chairman, shizuo fujita, permanent director; and akira oki, secretary-general, of the japan society of football, and bon shiraishi, permanent director, and kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary-general, of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

the japanese friends paid a visit to china between march 29 and april 3 during which friendly talks on matters of common concern were held between the two sides.

the minutes of talks state:

"1. the japan society of football and the football federation of the people's republic of china affirm that exchange of football circles between china and japan be carried out actively in accordance with the spirit of the september 29, 1972, joint statement of the governments of china and japan. the japan society of football confirms that there is only one china, that is, the people's republic of china, and that the football federation of the people's republic of china is the sole legitimate national organization representing the chinese football circles. in accordance with this view, the japan society of football holds that it is necessary to restore to the football federation of the people's republic of china its legitimate rights in the international football federation and the

japan society of football will make endeavours for this end. the football federation of the people's republic of china expresses its appreciation of this stand.

"2. the two sides hold that the promotion of exchange between chinese and japanese football circles conforms to the common desires of the two peoples. to promote friendly contacts between the chinese and japanese football circles, the japan society of football, for the japanese side, will cooperate with the japan-china cultural exchange association, and the football federation of the people's republic of china, for the chinese side, will cooperate with the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

"3. the two sides agree that the football federation of the people's republic of china invites the football team of the mitsubishi heavy industries of japan to visit china in june 1973."

chao cheng-hung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, attended the signing ceremony of the minutes of talks between the two sides.

Kuo Mo-jo, Liao Cheng-chih Meet and Fete Delegation of Research Institute of Arts of Japan's Kyoto University

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, president of the academy of sciences of china and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and feted the delegation of the research institute of arts of japan's kyoto university with prof. kenji kawano as its leader, prof. kenji shimada as deputy leader and prof. kiyoshi inoue as secretary-general.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples and between the academic circles of the two countries.

present on the occasion were wang lien-lung, chairman, and huang hsin-pai and chou pei-yuan, vice-chairmen, of the peking university revolutionary committee; and chou yi-liang, chen tai-sun and feng yu-lan, professors of peking university.

First Japanese Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1973)

heishiro ogawa, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of japan to china, today presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were hiroshi hashimoto, counsellor, kimio fujita, first secretary, and ikuo ohara, third secretary, of the japanese embassy in china.

also present were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister; lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

Delegation of Japan Society of Football Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1973)

the delegation of the japan society of football led by yuzuru nozu, chairman of the society, concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including chang chih-huai, chu tse and li fu-teh.

the delegation of the japan society of football arrived here on march 29 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese football federation. members of the delegation are shizuo fujita, a permanent director, and akiia oki, secretary general, of the society.

yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the delegation yesterday. the chinese football association gave a banquet in honour of the japanese friends yesterday evening. chao cheng-hung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, was present at the banquet.

during their stay in peking, the japanese friends visited the capital indoor stadium, the peking workers' indoor stadium, the peking workers' stadium and the peking children's hospital, and the palace museum.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Government Ministerial Mission from New Zealand Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Apr. 3, 1973)

the government ministerial mission from new zealand led by joseph a. walding, associate minister of foreign affairs and minister of overseas trade, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

the mission was given a warm send-off at the railway station by chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, tu chen-hsiang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

also present at the railway station were wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and peng chin-po, deputy director of a bureau of the foreign trade ministry, who had accompanied the mission to kwangchow.

the mission arrived in kwangchow from wuhan by train this morning.

CHINA AND NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung Meet Ambassador Ngo Thuyen and Charge d'Affaires A.I. Tran Binh

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china, on the evening of march 30.

during the meeting, ambassador ngo thuyen and charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh gave an account of the implementation of the paris agreement on viet nam in the past 60 days. premier chou en-lai extended warm congratulations to the fraternal vietnamese people on their tremendous victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in implementing the paris agreement. on behalf of the chinese government, premier chou en-lai

firmly supported the correct attitude and the solemn and just stand of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam for the thorough implementation of the paris agreement, and condemned the saigon authorities for their acts of violating the paris agreement with the support of the united states.

premier chou en-lai expressed his belief that the vietnamese people's cause for peace, independence, democracy and national concord will surely triumph.

taking part in the meeting were tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in china, and tran huu nghia, attache of the r.s.v.n. embassy in china.

liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, was also present.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1973)

the friendship delegation of the ho chi minh working youth union of viet nam, with nguyen thi ngoc khanh as its leader and bui huu tri as its deputy leader, left here by air today for visits to shanghai, kwangchow and changsha.

among those seeing the vietnamese comrades-in-arms off at the airport were jen yun-chung, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; hsieh ching-yi, a standing committee member of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and secretary of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league; and youth representatives in the capital.

present were also le quang tuong, commercial counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam, and tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

while in peking, the delegation visited a heavy electrical machinery plant, an art and craft factory, the china-viet nam friendship people's commune, a unit of the chinese people's liberation army peking units, tsinghua university,

the central institute for nationalities and a middle school, and toured places of historical interest. the vietnamese comrades-in-arms conveyed cordial regards and fraternity of the vietnamese youth for the youth of china; and the youth of peking gave a very warm reception for the vietnamese comrades-in-arms to show the fraternal revolutionary feelings of the chinese youth for the vietnamese youth.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of RSVN Gives Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1973)

tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china, gave a press conference for chinese and foreign correspondents here this afternoon.

at the press conference, tran binh spoke of the april 1st statement of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam on the implementation of the paris agreement in the past two months.

he pointed out: "the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam have consistently and strictly observed and implemented all the provisions of the paris agreement. the saigon authorities and the u.s. government should also do the same".

tran binh stated: "the saigon authorities must immediately stop all nibbling military operations against the areas under the control of the p.r.g.r.s.v.n., end all acts of suppression of the people, respect and guarantee all rights of freedom and democracy for the people and return all the detained non-military personnel belonging to the side of the p.r.g.r.s.v.n. the u.s. government must stop all its military aid to the saigon authorities and its interference in the internal affairs of south viet nam."

attending the press conference were:

d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen; and chang ying, deputy director of the information department, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Minister Meets President of FRG National Olympic Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1973)

wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, today met and had a friendly conversation with willi daume, president of the national olympic committee of the federal republic of germany.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned including chung shih-tung, wang to and chang chih-huai.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1973)

the zambian trade delegation led by j. moloka, assistant secretary to the ministry of transport, power and works, wound up its visit to peking and left here by air today to visit southern part of china before departing for home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wang ming-chun, a departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and other officials of the ministry.

zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga was also present.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation on march 30.

while in peking, the delegation had extensive contacts with various chinese import and export corporations and visited factories and places of interest.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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PARIS COMMUNE

The Principle of the Paris Commune Will Stay Forever

- Impressions after reading "Selected Poems of Pottier"

by

Wei Wen (韦闻)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 8, 1973)

On the eve of the 102nd anniversary of the inauguration of the Paris Commune, the People's Literature Publishing House published the "Selected Poems of Pottier." It is not a voluminous anthology, but intensely reflects the violent class struggle of that historical period and is filled with unshakable confidence in the sure victory of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. The poems represent the outstanding achievement of revolutionary literature of the time of the Paris Commune.

Lenin pointed out in his brilliant essay, "Eugen Pottier," that Pottier was "the greatest propagandist who used song as a medium." He began in 1840 to reflect the important events in French life with his own fighting songs and to awaken people's consciousness. In 1848 Pottier wrote a poem, "The Old House That Should Be Pulled Down," in which he likened the rule of the bourgeoisie to an old, decrepit house with cracked walls and a sinking foundation, exposed the brutal exploitation of the working people by the bourgeoisie, and called upon the people to overthrow the capitalist system.

In 1871 Pottier personally took part in the armed uprising and the founding of the Paris Commune. After the failure of the Commune, he recorded in his poems and songs the heroic exploits of the Commune that shook heaven and earth. He firmly upheld the revolutionary principles of the Commune, called upon the

proletariat to continue to shoulder the momentous task and bring to fulfillment the revolutionary cause left by the Commune.

In his preface to the English edition (1888) of the "Communist Manifesto," Engels pointed out: "The whole history of mankind (since the disintegration of the primitive tribal society in which land was publicly owned) is a history of class struggle."

Pottier had clear-headed knowledge of class and class struggle. In his poem, "The Blacksmith's Dream," he explained, tersely and lucidly and in all essential points in the words of a working man, the class changes and forms of class oppression in the development of human society, and emphatically showed that the capitalist society was still a continuation of class oppression, that workers were merely "slaves to wages," and that mechanical production deepened the exploitation of the worker all the more. The poet acutely pointed out that capitalist "freedom" was "deceptive freedom," that the "progress" of capitalism was "blood-stained progress," that the capitalist system "could exist only with the support of the gallows." He told his readers that the appearance of the proletarian giant had already made the ruling class tremble and think that dooms-day was coming, that the proletariat not merely wanted to "share" the wealth in the hands of the capitalists, but wanted them to "return everything," that all that the proletariat had created must belong to it.

In his poems Pottier resolutely defended the principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In summing up the practical experience of the Paris Commune, Marx and Engels pointed out that the proletariat must demolish and shatter the old state machinery with revolutionary violent force and put proletarian dictatorship into effect. On the other hand, the new as well as the old revisionists support the bourgeois state machinery by all means and oppose proletarian dictatorship.

In his poem "From the American Workers To the French Workers," Pottier ruthlessly dissected the bourgeois state machinery, exposing its reactionary essential nature of always enabling the rich to make more money while keeping the poor always poor, and warning the proletariat not to cherish any illusion about it but should demolish it with revolutionary violence.

In many of his poems Pottier sang the praise of revolutionary armed uprisings. He said to the exploited: "Take up your sickles and axes and reckon accounts with them! It is necessary to resort to forcible seizure in order to get anything." Fervently he praised the cherished time of 1871 when "street barricades were thrown up everywhere, shaking heaven and earth." He praised those days as "a pioneering act without precedent in history" and "a prelude to tomorrow," when "the bare-armed workers" established a dictatorship in order to destroy all parasites, venomous vipers and fierce beasts and build the world anew.

Today, while we read these profound verses of Pottier, we can see all the more clearly the vicious face of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique who distort the history of the Paris Commune, betray the proletarian revolution, and oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat. As for the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type who tried to change our Party's basic line and policy, subvert

the dictatorship of the proletariat, and restore capitalism, they could only end by smashing their bodies and bones.

Is history made by heroes or by slaves? The two viewpoints reflect the basic difference between the bourgeois and the proletarian interpretations of history and between the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line. It was on the Marxist stand and viewpoint that Eugen Pottier answered this question. In the Internationale that resounds all over the world he said, "There has never been any Savior, nor has there been reliance on gods and kings...Who has created the world of mankind? It is we the working masses."

In some other poems Pottier again propagandized this view. Directly and effectively Pottier exposed the false image of those "heroes" and "great men" who thought they could conquer the world as they pleased and decided the destiny of history.

Napoleon I was at one time a "hero" whom the bourgeoisie energetically extolled. Never giving up the thought of perpetuating his name, he himself had his bronze statue placed on top of the column of Vendome which was cast with 1,200 cannons captured in his aggressive wars. However, not only this hero was long negated by history, but even the column, which he took such painstaking care to have erected, was toppled at a "slight push" in the tumultous storm of the mass revolutionary movement of the Paris Commune.

Although Thiers and other ambitionists like him did everything possible to suppress the Paris Commune, in less than a hundred years the cause of the Commune is widely developed under new historical conditions and at an even higher stage, while Thiers himself and his gang of wolves and hounds were long sentenced by history.

Marx pointed out while the Paris Commune was still fighting: "No matter what the fate of the Commune in Paris, it will inevitably stand in all parts of the world." Five years later, Pottier wrote in one of his poems:

"Many eras of misery afterward,
Unity among the people of all countries will surely
come true,
In accordance with their great ideals free mankind will
One hundred years hence show the great Commune all over
the globe!"

The principle of the Paris Commune will remain forever. Under the illumination of the flaming revolutionary torch held high by the Paris Commune, let us advance courageously on the revolutionary road, so the great prophecy of Marx may come true at an earlier date!

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UNITY OF PARTY CADRES

New and Old Cadres Learn from One Another and Promote Unity

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 2, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Harbin, April 1, 1973) Respecting one another, learning from one another and taking the strong points of one to make up the shortcomings of the other, new and old cadres of the leading body of the CCP Chaochou hsien committee in Heilungkiang Province unite closely on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, lead the people of the whole hsien in continuous advance along the road of the Party's "9th Congress" and develop the excellent situation in revolution and production.

In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the CCP Chaochou hsien committee has studied seriously the three basic principles of "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspiare" laid down by Chairman Mao, criticized deeply the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in setting up mountaintops, causing splits and sabotaging unity among new and old cadres, and realized more deeply that promoting unity among the new and old cadres is an important guarantee for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Because of that, new and old cadres in the leading body of the hsien Party committee set stringent demands on themselves, modestly learn from one another and diligently promote revolutionary unity well.

The secretary and deputy secretaries of this hsien Party committee are old cadres who joined the revolution for more than 20 years and have rich fighting experience and actual working ability. In the leading body, they have set themselves up as examples in modestly and prudently setting the pace to promote unity with the new cadres well. The new cadres lack work experience, so they voluntarily lend them a hand. The new cadres have strong points, so they voluntarily learn from them.

In the hsien Party committee is a new cadre who rose during the great cultural revolution. He is diffident and careful in his work and works diligently, but because he maintained his cultural level was low, he failed to maintain reading properly. The secretary of the hsien Party committee thereupon studied together with him Chairman Mao's teaching "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and also told him about his own bitter experience of being hoodwinked in the past because he had not read properly the works of Marx and Lenin and was unable to draw a line of distinction between the correct and the incorrect lines which enabled this new cadre to strengthen his confidence and consciousness of reading and study.

In the early part of last year, this new cadre went with the secretary of the hsien Party committee to settle down together at a point in a backward production brigade. With reference to the reality of the three great revolutionary movements, he diligently studied "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," constantly purged himself of the idealist spirit, maintained directing work with

the materialist theory of reflection, and was praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants. The secretary of the hsien Party committee publicized in time the fine ideological style of this new cadre and examined his own backwardness in this direction, which greatly encouraged the new cadre. The new cadre learned more modestly from the old cadre and support him in his work.

A new cadre of the hsien Party committee in charge of industrial production lacked experience in leading work. When he learned that a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee had managed industrial production in the past and had better experience, he voluntarily became his pupil and modestly learned from the old cadre. This deputy secretary first affirmed the work achievements of the new cadre, then introduced the positive and negative aspects of the lesson of his experience in leading industrial production in the past which enabled the new cadre to be greatly educated. Later, by paying attention to apply the lesson of experience of the old cadre as a reminder in practice, he achieved better results.

From experience, the CCP Chaochou hsien committee has realized that in order to carry out unity well among the new and old cadres, they must study seriously the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and continue to transform their world outlook.

The new and old cadres of this hsien are energetically grasping the method of dialectical materialism and regularly using the one dividing into two concept to examine some of the shortcomings, weaknesses and mistakes in their own work and have succeeded in making correct self-assessments. Regarding differences in view and shortcomings appearing in the work of new and old cadres, they persevere in taking the desire for unity as a point of departure, develop criticism and self-criticism, and succeed in not covering up contradictions but unifying differences. The line is followed in problems of principle, but side issues are avoided. As a result, a lively and vigorous new situation in which there is not only unity of will but also personal peace of mind has appeared.

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Deeply Criticize Revisionism and Rectify the Style of Work and Strengthen Revolutionary Unity

- The CCP Nanching hsien committee by maintaining Party democratic centralism, "squad members," unity of action, mutual support and unity in battle, leads the people of the whole hsien in victorious advance

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 2, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, April 1, 1973) By reading and studying seriously, maintaining Party democratic centralism and unremittingly strengthening revolutionary unity on the basis of the principle of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the "squad members" of the CCP Nanching hsien committee in Fukien Province lead the people of the whole hsien in systematically grasping revolution and stimulating production and effectively pushing forward the development of the excellent situation in the whole hsien.

In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, leading members of the CCP Nanching hsien committee have studied over again the great call, "Unite to win still greater victory," made by Chairman Mao at the Party's "9th Congress," criticized vigorously the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in hatching plots, causing splits and pushing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in an endeavor to change fundamentally the basic line and policies of the Party for the historical period of socialism, to topple the proletarian dictatorship and to restore capitalism. By means of the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, leading members of the hsien Party committee have further deepened their understanding and comprehension of the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress" and raised their awareness of upholding and strengthening revolutionary unity among the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee.

For the sake of strengthening unity on the basis of the principle of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the "squad members" of the CCP Nanching hsien committee apply themselves diligently and systematically to the study of works by Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, consciously transform their world outlook, energetically master using the stand, concept and method of Marxism to observe and deal with problems so that unity of understanding could be achieved in various work. For the past two years, they have been studying seriously such works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao as the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "On Contradiction," "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" with fine results.

A standing member of the hsien Party committee who joined in the revolution during the War against Japanese Aggression had rich work experience and made positive achievements while in charge of work. In the circumstances, he became arrogant and complacent, and was not respectful enough to a newly promoted deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee. In reading and study, he reviewed his own words and actions in the light of the teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and recognized that his own thinking was not up to par. Therefore, at a

meeting of the standing committee, he conscientiously struggled against arrogance, got rid of complacency and voluntarily made a self-criticism. Since then, he has enthusiastically supported the correct views of this deputy secretary in work, and succeeded in respecting one another and cooperating closely together.

The CCP Nanching hsien committee has also summed up seriously the experience of democratic centralism and looked upon practicing "rule by the voice of the many" and not practicing "rule by the voice of one man alone" as an important guarantee for strengthening revolutionary unity among the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee.

An Ching-shan, the secretary of the hsien Party committee has set a strict demand on himself to be a "squad leader" and not a "patriarch," to take into consideration the overall pattern of work and not to monopolize power. At meetings, he actively makes clear his own view, but is also able to choose what is correct and follow it, and never imposes his own will on others. Because of this, a fine democratic atmosphere is created among the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee.

Once, the cement plant of this hsien wanted to build a concrete road eight kilometers long leading to the mining area, but An Ching-shan thought that they were "seeking ostentation and things foreign." After that, a standing committee member in charge of industry went out in the rain to this mining area for an investigation. He discovered that the gradient of the road running from the factory to the mining area was quite steep, and in rainy weather, the road would become muddy and slippery and traffic would be impossible. Work would come to a standstill for want of material and production would be affected. He solicited the views of the workers, and they all felt that the paving of a concrete road not only could guarantee cement production but could also prevent wear and tear on tires and prevent accidents.

When An Ching-shan heard the report of this standing committee member at a meeting of the standing committee, he voluntarily negated his former erroneous idea. He also drew from the lesson a reminder for dealing with problems. Because of the pace set by the "squad leader" in implementing democratic centralism and respecting the correct views of the other committee members, the activism of the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee is further mobilized. With everybody in a pleasant frame of mind, their steps are in accord. By supporting one another and fighting in unity on the basis of the principle of Marxism, they succeed not only in dividing labor and working as a team but also in bringing the part of collective leadership fully into play.

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RURAL PARTY MEMBERS

Carry Out Line Education Universally on Rural Party Members

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 2, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanning, March 30, 1973) In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, Party committees at various levels in Lingshan hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, have operated study classes by installments and groups, carried out education in ideology and political line universally on rural Party members, raised their awareness of class struggle and line struggle, and provided them with an impetus to make manifest their vanguard model role in the three great revolutionary movements.

The training of rural Party members by rotation was started last year in Lingshan hsien. Before holding study classes for rural Party members, they first organized the cadres to go deep into the basic level for investigation and study, acquainted themselves with the advanced deeds and existing problems of the rural Party members before holding the first term of pilot study class for Party members in Lungkung commune, and also summed up and popularized the experience of this term of pilot class. After that, study classes have in succession been operated by various commune Party committees in the whole hsien since the middle of November last year. Up to the present, the whole hsien has already had 49 terms of study attended by more than 9,100 rural Party members.

When holding study classes for rural Party members, Party committees at various levels in Lingshan hsien link carrying out ideological education for Party members together with serious reading and study, and raising the theoretical level of Party members with the raising of policy level. The Party committee of the P'ingshan commune, when studying the "General Program" of the Party Constitution in the study class, organized the Party members to study seriously the "Communist Manifesto" as well as Chairman Mao's relevant works,helped them to link up consciously their own work with the great distant objective of realizing communism, and by standing in the rural area and setting their sight on the whole world, struggle valiantly for the cause of communism all their lives.

Because of slackening up in study several years ago, Hsieh Sheng-hsin, the deputy secretary of the Party branch of the Kup'u production brigade, had the idea of retreating. Taking part in the study class this time, he voluntarily made an examination of his past erroneous idea and resolved to pull himself together and do his work well. The moment he returned to the production brigade at the conclusion of the study class, he actively led the commune members and rapidly whipped up an upsurge for capital farm construction with accumulating manure as the key link.

In the study class, Party organizations at various levels in Lingshan hsien have also paid attention to link up carrying out education in ideology

on Party members together with the development of the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, actively directed everybody to criticize the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, enabled the Party members to draw the lines of distinction between Marxism and revisionism and between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and raised higher their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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RUSTICATION OF URBAN YOUTHS

Consolidate and Develop the Great Gains Scored in Sending Educated Young People to the Mountains and the Countryside

- An investigation report on cooperation between Kweichou Lane of Nanking Road East in Shanghai and some rural areas in carrying out re-education well

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 2, 1973)

In response to the great call of Chairman Mao "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," more than 600 educated young people from Kweichou Lane of Nanking Road East, Whangpoo ch'ü, Shanghai municipality, have sped to rural areas and frontiers in various parts of the motherland to make revolution since 1968. After having sent away these educated young people, some of the cadres of the lane thought that "work was over and they could afford to relax." However, after a while, some of the young people encountered certain problems in the rural areas and their thought became disturbed, and some of the parents were worried because their children had gone so far away.

The Party branch of the lane discovered that if they did not help the parents to solve these problems in time, not only would that affect their grasping revolution and stimulating production, but more importantly, it would also not be to the interest of training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. It was then that some of the parents of the educated young people organized on their own initiative a small group to discuss together problems of how to teach their children to take root in rural areas. The Party branch grasped this new enterprise at once, boldly mobilized the masses and organized the parents to study Chairman Mao's series of directives on sending educated young people to the mountain and the countryside, raised their awareness of line struggle and actively cooperated with the resettling areas to carry out re-education work on the educated young people well.

For the sake of strengthening leadership over this work, this lane in February 1971 set up a leadership group for re-education coordination in rural areas (hereafter called "education coordination group") consisting of 17 retired workers, spare-time propaganda team members, and cadres of the lane with parents as the main body. This group, emulating the experience of Ch'iung-hua residential ch'ü in Yangchow municipality, in cooperating voluntarily with rural areas in carrying out re-education on educated young people sent to the countryside, has become a hardcore force for pushing forward this work in the lane.

Draw A Line of Distinction, Raise Awareness

From practice, the "education coordination group" realizes that in order to consolidate properly the work of sending young people to the mountains and the countryside and enable them to take root in the rural areas, it is

necessary to raise the awareness of the parents of the struggle between the two lines. In the light of such conditions as the anxiety shown by some of the parents about their children being too far from home, their great concern over their livelihood but little concern over them politically and their lack of mental preparation for letting their children become peasants in the rural areas all their lives, they have at the onset placed education in ideology and political line in a primary position.

For the past two years, they have maintained a system of fixed study once a week, called various types of criticism meetings, as well as set up five revolutionary great criticism and repudiation boards in the lane, selected and published scores of articles criticizing such reactionary fallacies as "the theory of human nature," "the theory of the dying out of class struggle," "going to the countryside for a veneer," "studying in order to be a bureaucrat" and "forced labor in disguise" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and raised the political awareness of the parents.

Yü Huan-feng, the mother of an educated youth, became somewhat worried after sending her child off to Heilungkiang. She was afraid that her child might be set upon by wild beasts while performing guard duty at night. She was afraid that sleeping in a tent out in the open he might be bitten by poisonous snakes. Once she wrote a letter to her child advising him "not to try to be always in the forefront." Actually, Yü Huan-feng still used to think that that was "parental love" and "human behavior." By means of study and the development of revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, she realized that there is class nature in love. Different classes use different ideas and sentiments to influence their children. She said with deep conviction, "Although a letter may contain only several sheets of paper, yet what is written reflects a struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines. Under the pernicious influence of the 'theory of human nature' spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, I have hampered the tempering and growth of the child in the rural area, and that is not loving the child but hurting him."

Later when Yü Huan-feng learned that her child had become a dynamiter on the worksite of a reservoir, she encouraged him to give play to the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" in the manner of Chin Hsün-hua, who worked all-out when he was alive and dedicated his life to Chairman Mao! She herself also decided to emulate the mother of Chin Hsün-hua and become a revolutionary mother.

Give Play To the Advanced, Learn from the Masses

Following the unremitting improvement in line awareness on the part of the revolutionary parents, there appeared a large number of advanced typical examples in "teaching the children to take up farming." The "education co-ordination group" actively propagated these typical examples, let the masses enlighten one another and educate themselves, and further mobilized the revolutionary activism of the parents to teach their children to take up farming.

Juan Ching-wen, a parent of some educated youth, has in succession sent four children to the countryside. When the No. 3 son joined a production

brigade to settle down in Heilungkiang, the organization approved his transfer to a factory. The child in a letter home said, "I have made up my mind to stay with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, and with the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains, transform the aspects of the mountain ravine where we are living in." Juan Ching-wen felt that this child showed revolutionary spirit, and firmly supported his free choice. The "education coordination group" publicized in an extensive manner the advanced deed of Juan Ching-wen, and invited her to speak at a parents' meeting held by the lane to talk about her comprehension.

The influence of example is infinite. Wang Hsiu-chuan, the parent of an educated youth, was an orphan in the former society. After the liberation, with a strong feeling of standing on her own feet, she loved ardently Chairman Mao and the Party. For the past several years, in response to the call of Chairman Mao, she has sent three children to the rural areas. However, when she noticed the child of a neighbor was transferred from the rural area back to work in a factory in the city, she thought that since the child of another could return home where living condition was better, "being sent to the countryside is to suffer a disadvantage."

Educated by the advanced deeds of Comrade Juan Ching-wen, she recalled the hardship of her youth in the former society and that provoked her proletarian feeling. She realized that she should not entertain selfish thought, or try to compare living and treatment with other people, but should use a higher revolutionary standard to compare her attitude toward Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and compare contributions to the cause of socialist construction. Because of that, she strengthened her determination to teach her children to take root in the countryside.

Show Concern for the Parents, Help Them To Solve Difficulties

"Production by the masses, the interests of the masses, the experiences and feelings of the masses--to these the leading cadres should pay constant attention." In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao, the "education coordination group" enthusiastically show concern for the ideas and livelihood of each and every parent, help them solve actual problems and strengthen further their sense of responsibility in teaching their children.

In October 1971, young Pi, an educated young man who joined a production brigade in Heilungkiang, was seriously injured when driving a truck. After learning about it, the "education coordination group" immediately dispatched a telegram to inquire about him, organized the parents to visit the home of young Pi to comfort his parents, and helped them to look after their three younger children so that they could travel with peace of mind to Heilungkiang to take care of him.

When the other parents learned that young Pi would be sent back to Shanghai for treatment, they contacted the hospital in advance and carried out ample preparation for his reception. During young Pi's stay at the hospital, they also went many times to visit him, and brought him tonic food so that he

could build up his body. The parents of young Pi said gratefully, "We have personally experienced the warmth of the big revolutionary family, and tasted the class friendship of the revolutionary comrades." Since then, the parents of young Pi have regularly convinced and mobilized other parents to carry out re-education coordination work on their own initiative.

Take the Initiative in Coordination, Carry Out Education on the Young People

"Resettlement areas and cities from which youths are sent away should cooperate closely and support each other and by common efforts, carry out work well." In accordance with this spirit, the "education coordination group" strengthen on its own initiative ties with the resettlement areas so that consolidating the work of sending young people to the mountain and the countryside could be carried out in a more solid and down-to-earth manner.

For the past two years, they have regularly written letters to communes and production brigades in rural areas everywhere to form ties with them, and in coordination with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, encouraged the young people to follow resolutely the road of integrating with the workers and peasants. The various localities also regularly wrote letters back reflecting the condition of young people in receiving re-education.

Ch'ienchin production brigade of Hantach'i commune in Heilungkiang Province is situated in an ancient forest in a remote mountain region. Some of the educated young people who joined the production brigade had given rise to a dread of hardship. The "education coordination group" thereupon organized peasants who had suffered greater grievances in the former society to make remembering and comparing, recorded their words on magnetic tapes and brought them back for replay to the young people which enabled them to gain a profound class education. From the revelation given by the parents, the young people, with reference to the incomparable blessings of the present, made a comparison with the endless exploitations and oppressions suffered by their parents in the former society. In great numbers they expressed that they would never forget class sufferings, always remember the stories of blood and tears, take root in the new area of the mountain region and struggle hard all their lives.

Under the re-education of the poor and lower-middle peasants, they sent a recording of their own experiences back to Shanghai. When the parents heard that, they deeply perceived that "although Shanghai is separated from Heilungkiang by several thousand li, but as long as ties are strengthened, re-education cooperation work could likewise be carried out properly."

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Kweichou Lane is situated in the busiest section of Nanking Road in Shanghai municipality. Before the liberation, the blood of many revolutionary martyrs was spilled there, and it possessed a glorious revolutionary tradition. However, that was also a most sordid place. After the liberation, through the reconstruction of successive political movements, an epoch making change

took place in Nanking Road. With the appearance of such a heroic company as the "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road" which was "not contaminated in the slightest bit though living in a metropolis," an extremely great radiance was added to this road.

This great socialist revolution of sending young people to the mountains and the countryside has enabled a new atmosphere to appear in Nanking Road. The broad masses of revolutionary people commented: The sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside has stimulated the changing of customs and habits and transformed the thoughts of the people. There has appeared a new socialist style of regarding labor as noble and doing farm work as honorable. At present, everybody is showing concern for affairs in rural areas and sharing the thoughts of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Everybody takes a hand in teaching the children of a household and lends a hand when a family is in difficulty. This is a new atmosphere brought about by the great proletarian revolution!

- Office in Charge of Sending Young People to the Mountains and the Countryside of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee

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PHYSICAL CULTURE

Pay Serious Attention to Proper Physical Culture Lessons and Strengthen Students' Physique

- Wuhan Municipal First Middle School carries out the Party's educational guideline in an overall manner

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 4, 1973)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) In the criticize-revisionism and style rectification campaign, the General Party Branch of Wuhan Municipal First Middle School has further raised its awareness of the overall implementation of the Party's educational guideline and seriously organized teachers and students to give proper attention to physical culture lessons to strengthen students' physique.

Under the influence of the idea of "physical education being useless" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, this school for a time let its physical education take its own course. Following the penetrating development of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign and the educational revolution, the General Party Branch led teachers and students to study seriously the Party's educational guideline and a series of directives from Chairman Mao on physical culture work. Revolutionary mass criticism was unfolded against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. It was realized that physical culture was an indispensable component part of Chairman Mao's educational guideline and that its neglect would have an adverse effect on the overall development of especially youths and adolescents in their state of growth both intellectually and physically.

On the basis of heightened awareness, the leadership of the school takes physical education as an important part of the teaching reform, and strengthens leadership. A member of the General Party Branch and a revolutionary committee vice chairman are put in charge of physical education work. The physical culture teaching and research group is reinforced. The school general Party branch pays great attention to the development of the role of the physical culture teaching and research group. In the performance of its normal work, it shows concern for physical culture teachers' political and professional studies and cuts down properly their social workload.

Five physical culture teachers are energetic and active in their work and commit themselves to the physical culture lessons for the 36 teaching-study classes in the whole school. They have achieved the aim of beginning the school term with proper plans, giving lessons with proper teaching programs and following up the end of a term with a summing-up, of preceding lessons with serious preparations and a keen study of teaching materials, of associating the contents of a teaching program with ideological education during a class, seriously giving demonstrations and giving tutorship and working out proper safety and protection measures for students.

The physical culture teaching and research group also take into consideration weather changes and have on hand two sets of teaching programs to cope with last-minute haste. The physical culture teachers constantly engage students in heart-to-heart talks. Some visit students' guardians and team up with other teachers and guardians in making a good job of student-related ideological work and raising their consciousness of undergoing physical training for the revolution.

In giving physical culture lessons, they combine ideological education with technical training. Not only is the students' awareness of the object of physical training raised but also students are helped to grasp fundamental knowledge and skills in the physical culture and sports fields. In training, apart from strengthening tutorship for individuals, the teachers make a point of giving full play to the role of physical culture backbone elements. The majority of students are enabled to master the fundamentals of different movements.

In giving physical culture lessons, the Wuhan Municipal First Middle School pays serious attention to fundamental physical-culture theoretical knowledge. For instance, in a planned manner it takes advantage of rainy or snowy days to make clear to students in the classroom the objective and significance of physical culture and sport activities and organize them to study the history of two-line struggle on the physical culture front. Fundamental knowledge about certain main sport items including track-and-field events, ball games, gmnastics, swimming, etc., is imparted to the students. They are taught the scientific methods of physical training and general knowledge about physical culture. A good foundation is thus laid, so that after graduation, students may continue their physical training and organize general physical-culture contest activities. At present, the majority of higher-middle students of this school have an initial grasp of the fundamental rules about track-and-field sports and basketball, volleyball, football and table tennis games and the organizational patterns and methods for contest events.

This school also energetically carries out extracurricular physical culture activities and coordinates them with regular physical culture lessons. Relatively good results are achieved. At the beginning of last year, it launched on a comprehensive basis rich and colorful extra-curricular physical culture activities, small in scale and varied in nature. Thus, not only are knowledge and skills acquired in a given physical culture course consolidated and refreshed but also students' different needs are satisfied. Not only is school life enlivened but conditions are also created for emulation and training. Extra-curricular school physical culture activities are energetically organized through close cooperation between the physical culture teaching and research group and the Communist Youth League and Red Guard organizations, and leadership is strengthened. The students of the whole school make a persistent daily practice of doing broadcast calisthenics.

Students of all classes generally set up basketball and table tennis teams. The whole school has track-and-field, basketball, football, table tennis and

other representative teams which undergo training in after-class hours. Two events for spring and autumn are staged every year. Thus, curricular activities are associated with extra-curricular activities and popularization is combined with improvement. Physical culture activities of the whole school are made a dynamic and lively affair. Students' physique is strengthened universally. The percentage of students on sick leave dropped. A stimulation is provided for the students' overall development in the moral, intellectual and physical fields.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Chinese Plants Meet First Quarter's Targets

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1973)

many chinese factories and mines fulfilled their first quarter's production targets ahead of time, thanks to the efforts of the workers.

maanshan iron and steel company in east china produced 14.5 per cent more steel and 25.9 per cent more rolled steel in the first quarter of this year than in the same 1972 period. iron output also went up.

workers of the no. 1 iron smelting plant of this company improved blast furnace operation and raised the temperature of the hot blast. coke consumption for a ton of pig iron dropped an average of 40 kilograms compared with last year. iron output throughout the plant surpassed the state quota by five per cent.

lanchow chemical industrial company in northwest china, one of the major enterprises in this field, hit the first quarter's targets for ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, liquid ammonia, synthetic rubber and plastics ahead of schedule.

the leadership of this company mapped out its first quarter's production plan according to state plan and the needs of agricultural production so as to implement the general policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". workers, technicians and cadres of the ammonium nitrate workshop improved technological processes, strengthened management and raised labour productivity. as a result, the quarter's quota was completed eleven days in advance. by adjusting its equipment and innovating technology, the synthetic alcohol workshop recorded a fourfold output increase in january and february. the recovery of waste sulphuric acid was increased.

coal mines under the chihsi mining administration in northeast china completed the first quarter's quotas ahead of time. leading cadres there worked at the grass-roots to direct production and take part in collective labour. one deputy secretary, working in the biggest mine, organized the miners to improve the ventilation system in several collieries. they fulfilled the output quota three days ahead of schedule. party secretaries at another mine worked out measures with workers and cadres for high and steady output. daily output there was the highest in the administration.

kirin and anhwei provinces also reported pre-schedule fulfilment of their quarterly coal output quotas. kirin increased its output of dressed coal by 38 per cent compared with the same period of last year. anhwei's coal mines completed the first quarter's targets with an extra 30,000 tons and two days ahead of schedule. the tunnelling quota was completed five days in advance.

RECREATION FOR WORKERS

Peking Factory Workers Go in for Sports and Theatrical Activities

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1973)

a recent month-long basketball tournament highlighted the busy sparetime sports activities of the 3,000 workers at the hsinhua printing house in peking.

fourteen teams, one from each workshop, were entered in the tournament. among the players were workers, technicians and managerial staff.

the workers also go in for football, table tennis, swimming, gymnastics, and track and field events. many workers do setting-up exercises and take part in long-distance running early in the morning.

at the factory's sports meet last winter, practically all workers turned out in a demonstration of setting-up exercises and 1,300 of them took part in track and field, tug of war and other events. workers of the factory have participated in city-wide swimming contests, round-the-city race and cross-country cycling race.

the factory builds sports grounds and provides sports gear and the trade union makes arrangements for sports contests.

fortysix-year-old worker chen kuang-lu has been captain of the factory football team for 20 years. he is as active as young workers in various kinds of sports in his spare time. he said: "in old china i became an apprentice at 15 and the boss often flogged and cursed me. i was on the verge of starvation and could hardly imagine taking part in sports. now being master of the country, i must keep fit so as to make a greater contribution to the motherland."

the printing house has a 60-member amateur theatrical troupe. its presentation of the model revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang" is popular with the workers. many workshops have small theatrical groups. they give performances at festivals and on other occasions. the songs, dances, ballads and other items they present portray the workers' revolutionary spirit in the socialist revolution and construction and their present happy life.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS

Northwest China Region Makes Mass Scientific Experiments

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Apr. 5, 1973)

mass scientific experiments and other measures enabled a once arid, wind-swept administrative region in northwest china's kansu province to defeat natural adversities last year and raise its total grain output ten per cent over 1971, the previous best year.

per-hectare output was well over three tons, surpassing the target set for areas north of the yellow river in the national programme for agricultural development.

sandwiched in between a desert and the chilien mountains, the seven counties and one city in the chiuchuan administrative region used to suffer partial or even total crop failures due to scanty precipitation, a short frost-free period, rampaging sandstorms and sandy, alkaline land.

while planting trees and building irrigation facilities, the commune members since liberation in 1949 have carried out experiments to expand farmland and improve the conventional farming methods. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, many communes and brigades set up scientific experimental groups to devise advanced farming methods and breed good seed strains. such groups have a total of 17,000 members.

the provincial, regional and county research institutes have given technical guidance and helped communes train peasant-agrotechnicians.

experts and the masses have made joint efforts to deal with alkaline land, the main handicap to agriculture in the region.

during the cultural revolution a group of technical personnel from the regional and county research institutes went to help a production brigade in chiuchuan county, where output had never surpassed 0.75 tons per hectare. with the brigade members, they turned the land into raised plots, the alkali content being washed away by numerous ditches. thanks to this and the application of more green manure and other organic fertilizer, output has climbed steadily, and in 1972 it reached 3.6 tons per hectare.

the brigade's experience has been popularized throughout chiuchuan. in all, 11,130 hectares of alkaline land has been transformed.

integrating theory with the practical experience of the masses, research workers in chinta county succeeded in interplanting wheat with buckwheat or glutinous millet. the county's total grain output last year was 6,000 tons more than that in 1971. two-thirds of this increase resulted directly from the changed farming system.

outstanding among chinta's research workers is li tao-teh who, since 1965, has obtained 14 new strains of wheat together with the commune members through selection or hybridization. the new strains can better stand the cold climate, ripen earlier, and yield more. all of them are popularized in the county, and some are grown in other places of the region and the province.

SPRING FARMING

Tientsin City Residents Help Spring Farming

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Apr. 6, 1973)

over 12,000 residents of tientsin, one of the major industrial centers in north china, have gone to neighbouring counties to give a hand in the current spring farming.

seventy per cent of these people are experienced workers and technicians. commercial workers and medical personnel are also participating.

since late february, they have repaired over 10,000 tractors, motors, sowing machines, pumps, diesel engines and other farm machines. workers from the tientsin glass and enamel company took the initiative and repaired forty farm machines in four days. workers of the hungchi instrument and meter plant discovered that a diesel engine they restored consumed more fuel than average. they re-examined the engine and improved it.

the aid-agriculture teams also passed on to commune members technical know-how on the maintenance and operation of the machines.

several municipal bureaux have compiled pamphlets giving methods for repairing, maintaining and operating farm machines.

a veteran worker from the tientsin textile machinery plant has trained over 20 electricians by means of explanation plus demonstration.

commercial workers going to the countryside worked hard to ensure the prompt delivery of parts and attachments for the farm machines.

medical workers, in addition to treating patients, train barefoot doctors for production brigades and teams.

Spring Farming News in Brief

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1973)

the six major farm machinery plants in wuhsi city in the east china province of kiangsu produced 90 per cent more in january and february this year than in the same 1972 period.

the wuhsi water pump plant made an eight-metre lathe, a large milling machine and thirty other large machine tools itself to raise its production capacity. it completed one quarter of its 1973 quota in the first two months of this year.

the machine building and chemical industries in soochow city topped the state plan for the first two months of this year for the output of farm machines and chemical products needed by agriculture. the soochow no. 3 plastics plant has trial-produced a new specification of transparent plastic sheets for rice seedbeds.

under the slogan "all-out support for spring farming", chenkiang, an important port on the yangtze, has taken measures to speed up loading and unloading of goods shipped from more than 40 cities and counties in northern and southern kiangsu. the volume of farm-use goods handled by the port in the first two months of this year was 20 per cent more than last, hitting an all-time record.

UNDERGROUND WATER

Underground Water Tapped in Fertile Southwest China Area

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Apr. 6, 1973)

underground water resources are being tapped for the first time on a large scale in the fertile area served by the ancient tukiangyen irrigation system in southwest china. for centuries, this area in western szechwan province has been irrigated chiefly by water from the minkiang, a tributary of the yangtze.

the new efforts are being made to meet the growing needs of intensive farming, and particularly to ensure better harvests on a wider area by diverting more water from the irrigation system for use in the lower reaches.

some 220 million cubic metres of river water have already been sent to the hilly areas in the lower reaches this spring.

last winter, more than a million commune members took part in the campaign to tap underground water. they sank wells and built impervious earth walls underground to block sub-surface water flow and force it to come up to the surface. more than 2,400 such projects have been built over the past few months and more are under construction. five people's communes in shuangli county have blocked an underground river and made it flow above ground for 18 kilometres to moisten their land.

the 2,200 year-old tukiangyen irrigation system, the lifeline of the area's agriculture, has been repaired and extended since liberation with the maze of meandering and silted old canals straightened, dredged or re-routed. the system now irrigates 460,000 hectares in 27 counties as against 130,000 hectares in 12 counties in 1949.

the irrigated area, formerly confined to the plain around the provincial capital of chengtu, has been extended to the hilly areas east of the plain. since the terrain in this part of the country slopes downward toward the east, many parts of the hilly areas are lower than the plain to the west. tunnels and canals have been built to lead in water from the minkiang river to the hilly land by gravity.

following the extension of the canal network and the adoption of the double- or treble-cropping system in recent years, new sources of water are needed for the area's agriculture. meanwhile, rich underground water resources that can be easily tapped have been found on the plain.

In the winter of 1971, the hohsing commune on the plain sank 80 wells and built three dams underground to intercept the hidden flow of water. The commune relied on these projects to irrigate its crops during the dry spell in the early spring of 1972, leaving water in the irrigation canals to communes in the lower reaches. The hohsing commune's fine spirit set an example for other communes.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Metallurgical Working Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1973)

yeh chih-chiang, vice-minister of metallurgical industry, and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a dinner this evening in honour of an albanian metallurgical working team led by kristaq gloizheni, assistant to vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania.

theohar fundo, commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy in china, was present.

also present were leading members of chinese departments including wei yu-ming, yao shao-shih, chao tung-wan and hung ko.

the albanian metallurgical working team arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Industrial Technology Exhibition in Peking Promotes Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1973)

the current british industrial technology exhibition in peking has attracted nearly 20,000 visitors daily since it opened on march 26.

among the visitors were chinese premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of the state planning commission yu chiu-li, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh as well as engineers, technicians and workers.

this exhibition is the largest britain has ever held in china. more than 900 british businessmen, workers and technicians from more than 340 firms are participating

in the exhibition which covers more than 14,000 square meters at the peking exhibition center. thousands of exhibits show britain's advances in aerospace, machine-building, electronics, chemical, mining and other industries.

held just a year after china and britain raised their diplomatic relations to the ambassadorial level, the exhibition is permeated with a friendly atmosphere. british friends in 146 booths explained the products to visitors with the cooperation of chinese interpreters and staff. they mix often with chinese technicians and workers in lively conversations in broken chinese and english, with the help of gestures. many chinese visitors have said: "right here, we see the progress in british industry and the wisdom and industriousness of the british people."

outside the exhibition compound, lectures are given by british engineers and technicians. at least 25 technical discussions are held almost every day. they cover more than 200 topics and are sometimes accompanied by films and lantern slides.

in a room at the friendship hotel, on march 29, e.j. wightman was explaining the control system of a computer to a group of chinese technicians while peter hugman projected a slide show. the chinese audience appreciated their patience and seriousness in giving the talk. among them was engineer li shu-min who made friends with the speakers when he went to visit coventry with a chinese group last year. during the break, li shu-min and the two british friends happily recalled the days they had spent together in coventry. last june when mr. hugman learned that some chinese colleagues were in coventry he drove to the hotel where they were staying and took them around. he accompanied the chinese group to three factories where he was always eager to explain things. when it was time to say goodbye, they promised to meet in peking next march. and now their wish has come true.

many british and chinese people have worked hard to make the current exhibition a success. in preparation for the exhibition, a british friend in london compiled a bilingual phrase book especially for the occasion and it is proving its worth. the british friends often use "ni hao" (how are you?), "hsieh hsieh" (thank you), "yu yi" (friendship).

when more than one thousand tons of exhibits from london port arrived at the tientsin new harbour last february, the dockers set to work with a will and got the crates on a train to peking ahead of schedule. on february 27, a small train shuttled on a spur between the western gate railway station and the peking exhibition center. more than 60 chinese workers were busy handling the crates. learning of this, several british friends hurried over, took off their overcoats, put on work shoes and joined the chinese workers in the job. after three days of intense work, all the exhibits were at the exhibition center. the british friends warmly shook hands with the chinese

workers. the chinese workers said: "we are all working for the success of the exhibition and for the friendship between the people of china and britain."

this view is shared by many british friends. john keswick, president of the sino-british trade council and president of the exhibition noted: "our slogan for the exhibition is friendship first and technical trade development to follow." d.j. lambert who works at a firm belonging to the "48 group" which has been doing friendly trade with china for nearly two decades, established a friendship with some chinese engineers who toured britain last june. mr. lambert brought a photograph of their meeting with him to peking this time. "that was a memorable time," he said, "i'm very proud of it."

the host organization of the british exhibition, the china council for the promotion of international trade, has invited the british exhibitors to see peking factories, a rural commune and other places of interest. this helps deepen the mutual understanding and strengthen the friendship between the chinese and british peoples. leading members of the c.c.p.i.t. said that china wants to develop trade as well as friendly relations with various countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Meets Canadian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1973)

chinese assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin this afternoon met with all members of the delegation of the canadian institute of international affairs led by brian a. crane, chairman of the national executive committee of the institute.

m.d. copithorne, charge d'affaires ad interim of the canadian embassy in china, was present.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including chou chiu-yeh and wu fan-wu.

the canadian delegation arrived in peking on april 3 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Santiago, Apr. 4, 1973)

hsu chung-fu, new chinese ambassador to chile, presented his credentials to chilean president salvador allende at moneda palace this morning.

after the ceremony, president allende had a cordial and friendly conversation with ambassador hsu chung-fu.

present on the occasion were chilean defence and acting foreign minister jose toha and director of protocol robert otaegi.

also present were diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in chile.

the new chinese ambassador arrived in santiago on march 28. he was received by vice-foreign minister luis orlandini on march 30.

CHINESE MEDICAL DELEGATION

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for International Cancer Symposium in Italy

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1973)

a 16-member chinese medical delegation led by li ping, deputy director of the tumour institute of the chinese academy of medical sciences, left here by air today to attend the second international symposium on cancer detection and prevention to be held in bologna, italy. the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned including chen hai-feng, hsu wei-chin, pu cheng, pai hsi-ching and wu huan-hsing.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Gymnastic Team Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 6, 1973)

the danish gymnastic team ended its friendly visit to shanghai and left here for kwangchow by train today.

the danish team arrived here from tientsin on april 1. on the evening of april 2, the shanghai branch of the chinese gymnastics federation gave a banquet for the danish guests.

the danish gymnasts gave two exhibitions here and received warm applause from the spectators. chang chen-ya and to yi, standing committee members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the municipal physical culture and sports commission saw the exhibitions and met the gymnasts.

during their stay in shanghai, the danish guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and places of interest.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Ambassador to China Gives Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1973)

abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china, gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the iranian economic delegation's visit to china.

houshang ansari, leader of the delegation and minister of economy, his wife and all members of the delegation attended the reception.

present were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, and his wife hsu han-ping; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and his wife yang yang; ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife.

ambassador aram and minister pai hsiang-kuo proposed toasts at the reception. they hoped that the traditional friendship between the peoples of iran and china and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would grow with each passing day.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Delegation Leaves for Rome

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1973)

a chinese delegation left here for rome by air today to attend the second sino-italian amalgamated committee in accordance with the stipulations set in the trade and payments agreement between the chinese and italian governments. leader of the delegation is sun so-chang, deputy director of a bureau under the ministry of foreign trade.

present at the airport to see them off were leading members of departments concerned under the ministry of foreign trade cheng to-pin and kang chih-wei. diplomatic officials of the italian embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

First Chinese Ambassador to Japan Presents Credentials to Japanese Emperor Hirohito

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 5, 1973)

chen chu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to japanese emperor hirohito here today.

emperor hirohito had a friendly talk with ambassador chen chu after the presentation ceremony.

among those present on the occasion were masayoshi ohira, japanese foreign minister, takeshi usam, director of the imperial household agency, morio yukawa, grand master of ceremonies, and sukemasa irie, lord in waiting.

Chinese Ambassador Calls on Japanese Speakers of Both Houses

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 5, 1973)

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu called on umekichi nakamura, speaker of the japanese house of representatives, and kenzo kono, speaker of the house of councillors, separately here this afternoon.

present at his meeting with the speaker of the house of representatives were yoshio nara, head of the international liaison division of the house of representatives, and others.

present at the ambassador's meeting with the speaker of the house of councillors were yasoichi mori, vice speaker of the house of councillors, and minoru takeda, head of the international liaison division of the house of councillors.

friendly conversations were conducted on both occasions.

Peking Welcome Ceremony for Japanese Sumo Troupe

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1973)

the all-china sports federation and the china-japan friendship association held a welcome ceremony at the peking workers' indoor stadium here this evening in honour of the visiting japanese sumo troupe.

present were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, and ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister. prior to the ceremony, they met and had a friendly talk with the troupe's leader yoshihide musashikawa, and deputy leaders torao miyagawa (secretary-general), katsumi mishogaseki, manzo isegahama, hisamitsu hanakago and kiyotaka kasugano (chief skipper). present on the occasion were also japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa, his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the japanese embassy here.

at the start of the ceremony, kuo mo-jo, liao cheng-chih, wang meng, ma wen-po, troupe leader yoshihide musashikawa and ambassador heishiro ogawa stepped down from the rostrum into the arena to have pictures taken with the japanese sumo wrestlers.

present at the ceremony were also leading members of organizations concerned, including chu tu-nan, li su-wen, yu pu-hsueh, chao cheng-hung, wang lei and chuang tse-tung.

the japanese sumo wrestlers made an exhibition of their sport and were warmly welcomed by more than 15,000 spectators. sumo is a form of the japanese-style wrestling. three more exhibitions are scheduled in peking.

Delegation of Arts Research Institute of Japan's Kyoto University Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1973)

the delegation of the research institute of arts of japan's kyoto university left here by air today to tour other parts of china before leaving for home. the leader of the delegation is prof. kenji kawano. its deputy leader is prof. kenji shimada and secretary-general is prof. kiyoshi inoue.

during their stay in peking, the japanese friends visited peking university, gave lectures and attended seminars. they discussed future friendly academic exchanges with the university authorities. they also visited a "may 7" cadre school run by the chungwen district and toured places of historical interest.

the japanese friends were seen off at the airport by huang hsin-pai and chou pei-yuan, vice-chairmen of the revolutionary committee of peking university; chou yi-liang and chen tai-sun, professors of peking university, and li fu-teh, a council member of the china-japan friendship association.

Japanese Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA English Peking, Apr. 6, 1973)

japanese guests kanji kawasaki, chief of the international bureau of the japanese socialist party and member of the house of representatives, and shozo sugiyama were honoured at a dinner given here yesterday by the china-japan friendship association. sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the association, attended.

kanji kawasaki and shozo sugiyama flew into peking on april 4 at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

li jae pil, charge d'affaires a.i. of the korean embassy in peking, yoshitoshi munekata, commercial counsello of the japanese embassy here, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office were among those present at the airport to greet them.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Chinese Ambassador Gives Film Reception in Beirut

(NCNA-English Beirut, Apr. 4, 1973)

chinese ambassador to lebanon hsu ming and his wife last evening gave a film reception for lebanese foreign minister khalil abou hamad and his wife as well as other lebanese guests who visited china last year.

chinese television film "lebanese foreign minister khalil abou hamad and his wife visit china" and a documentary film "acupuncture anaesthesia" were shown at the reception.

after the film show, the chinese ambassador presented the television film to the lebanese foreign minister.

CHINA AND MALI

Protocol on China's Sending of Medical Team to Mali Signed in Bamako

(NCNA-English Bamako, Apr. 4, 1973)

a protocol on china's sending of a medical team to mali was signed here today between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of mali.

chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh and oumar makalou, director of the department of international cooperation of the malian ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

china will continue to send a medical team to mali under the protocol.

Malian Head of State Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Bamako, Apr. 4, 1973)

moussa traore, president of the national liberation military committee and head of state of mali, received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with meng yueh, chinese ambassador to mali, here yesterday.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Acrobats Arrive in Nepal for Performance Tour

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Apr. 5, 1973)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china with shen chien as leader and li jo and hsia chu-hua as deputy leaders, arrived here from burma yesterday for a friendly performance tour in the country at the invitation of the government of the kingdom of nepal.

the troupe was warmly welcomed at the airport by indra prasad kaphle, general manager of the cultural corporation

of nepal, k.b. shrestha, deputy chief of the protocol department of the nepalese foreign ministry and some artistes.

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih was also present.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand CP Leaders Leave Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1973)

comrade v.g. wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand, and comrade richard wolf, member of the secretariat of the national committee of the communist party of new zealand, wound up their visit to peking and left here by plane today to tour kwangchow before leaving for home.

they were seen off at the airport by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned including feng hsuan and li hsiao-pai.

tang kai, chief of a section of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, accompanied comrades wilcox and wolf to kwangchow.

during their stay in peking, comrades wilcox and wolf visited industrial and educational institutions and toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Li Gun Mo and Chi Gyong Su on Behalf of President Kim Il Sung Visit Cemetery of Fallen Heroes of Chinese People's Volunteers

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 5, 1973)

on behalf of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, li gun mo, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief secretary of the south pyongan provincial committee of the workers' party of korea, and lieutenant general chi gyong su, deputy commander of the garrison command of the korean people's army, yesterday morning visited and laid wreath at the cemetery of fallen heroes of the chinese people's volunteers in hoechang county, south pyongan province of korea where the former headquarters of the chinese people's volunteers was located.

today, comrade li gun mo, lieutenant general chi gyong su, kim yong chon, chairman of the south pyongan provincial administrative committee, kim hak son, chief secretary of hoechang county committee of south pyongan province of the workers' party of korea, and ryu chun song, chairman of the hoechang county administrative committee, on behalf of the ministry of the people's armed forces, the south pyongan provincial committee of the workers' party of korea and south pyongan provincial administrative committee, the hoechang county committee of the workers' party of korea and hoechang county administrative committee laid wreaths at the cemetery of fallen heroes of the chinese people's volunteers in hoechang county.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, wang yu-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy to korea, and members of the c.p.v. delegation of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission also went to hoechang county and laid wreaths at the cemetery of fallen heroes of the chinese people's volunteers there on the same day.

also present at the wreath-laying were cadres of the korean ministry of the people's armed forces and the ministry of foreign affairs, and local cadres.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Receives New Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Colombo, Apr. 6, 1973)

sri lanka prime minister mrs. bandaranaike yesterday received huang ming-ta, new chinese ambassador to the republic of sri lanka, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UN Economic Commission for Asia and Far East Leaves Peking for Tokyo

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1973)

a 14-member chinese delegation, including representative an chih-yuan, and deputy representatives chi lung and liu chi-tsai, left here for tokyo by air today to attend the 29th session of the united nations economic commission for asia and the far east.

seeing them off at the airport were assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung and leading members of departments concerned lu wei-chao, pi chi-lung, wang yen-chun, sung tzu-ming, sai tzu-shuang and chang hsien-wu.

on hand were minister yuichi hayashi and counsellor yoshitoshi munekata of the japanese embassy in peking.

CHINA AND US

Deputy Chief of US Liaison Office in China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1973)

alfred l. jenkins, deputy chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Deputy Chief of US Liaison Office in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua here this afternoon met alfred l. jenkins, deputy chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND USSR

Hsinhua Correspondent: Strip Off Soviet Revisionsts' Mask on Mediterranean Question

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1973)

the soviet government has declared once and again that it stands for "turning the mediterranean into a sea of peace and friendly cooperation," "strengthening security in the mediterranean as a whole," "stabilizing the situation in this region," and so on and so forth. are the soviet revisionists really concerned about peace and security in the mediterranean? a recent episode has once again revealed their fraud.

the preparatory meeting for a "conference on european security and cooperation" is now going on in helsinki. many countries, especially some mediterranean countries, suggested at the meeting that any discussion on european "security" and "cooperation" should not sidestep the question of eliminating tension in the mediterranean

area; instead, it should cover the question of security in the mediterranean. this suggestion, however, met with the opposition of the superpowers. the soviet revisionists, who have always styled themselves "faithful friends" and "equal partners" of the people of the mediterranean countries, were this time unable to consider the consequences of doffing their mask of "socialism". they alleged that this call "has gone beyond" the framework of "european security and cooperation", has "created difficulty" for the meeting, etc., and used these pretexts for not allowing others to bring up the mediterranean question at the meeting.

the mediterranean sea is contiguous to europe and it is a common knowledge of geography that some european countries are mediterranean countries as well. just as emphasized repeatedly by these countries, european security and security in the mediterranean "are interdependent" and the mediterranean area is of "particularly great significance for the security of europe as a whole." the soviet revisionists themselves have admitted this for a countless number of times. for example, the soviet government said in a statement on february 15, 1972 that the grave situation in the mediterranean area "runs counter to the interests of peace and relaxation of tension in europe" and that such a situation would "push again developments on the european continent towards aggravation." why, of all times, should the soviet revisionists make an about-face today -- when many european countries do want to discuss the question of security in the mediterranean area -- and utter the nonsense that this question goes beyond the framework of "european security and cooperation"? can there be european security and cooperation without security in the mediterranean?

there is a simple reason for all this: they have ulterior motives.

the mediterranean has always been a bone of contention for the imperialists and colonialists. for a time after world war two, u.s. imperialism became the overlord in the mediterranean. the social-imperialists have long kept a covetous eye on the mediterranean, regarding it as an important strategic area in their contention with the u.s. imperialists for maritime supremacy and for the middle east, europe and africa. warships of the soviet revisionists manoeuvred into the mediterranean in 1964. in the summer of 1967 when israel launched an aggressive war against arab countries, the soviet revisionists' warships took the opportunity to swarm into the mediterranean and set up a permanent task force there. the soviet revisionists have grabbed naval and air bases and formed a network of military bases in the eastern part of the mediterranean area. they are trying intensely to expand into the western part of the area in an effort to form a pincer encirclement around europe together with their baltic fleet and the

northern fleet. they are seeking political privileges in the mediterranean countries and are even engaged in subversive plots against the governments of these countries so as to put these countries under their control. a naval chief of the soviet revisionists said smugly: "our century-old dream has now become a reality exclamation"

at the beginning of 1967 when the soviet revisionists were in an inferior position in the mediterranean, brezhnev pretended to be opposed to the entry of foreign fleets into the mediterranean. he asked the united states: "the question is, what grounds are there, 20 years after the end of the second world war, for the sixth u.s. fleet to cruise in the mediterranean, to use military bases, ports and fueling stations in a number of mediterranean countries." now it is brezhnev himself who should answer the same question put forward by the soviet union. but obviously brezhnev and company have long since cast to the winds what they have said before. at a time when the soviet revisionists are acting like an overlord in the mediterranean in the wake of u.s. imperialism, they made a hue and cry that the "proud presence of the soviet fleet" in the mediterranean is "naturally reasonable".

it is precisely this "pride" of the soviet revisionists to contend with u.s. imperialism for hegemony that made them reject the demands of the countries along the mediterranean coast and a number of medium-sized and small countries in europe to discuss the question of security in the mediterranean at the "conference on european security and cooperation". it is the basic reason why the soviet revisionists are afraid of and opposed to this proposal. from this it is not difficult to see what kind of stuff is the "european security and cooperation" advertised by the soviet revisionists and what is their real aim in trying their utmost to advocate the holding of "the conference on european security and cooperation".

the soviet revisionists have once again fully laid bare its hypocritical features of "sham relaxation and real expansion" on the mediterranean question. they talk with tongue in cheek and their remarks are rent by contradictions. while trying to commit aggression and expansion, they disguise themselves as an angel of peace. they talk glibly about european security but oppose to the discussion of the question of the security in the mediterranean which is inseparable from security in europe. they talk endlessly about the relaxation of tension, while resorting to sophistry to justify their expansion in the mediterranean. at one time they asserted that soviet warships' entry into the mediterranean was for "the protection of the fraternal peace-loving people in the arab world", and

at other time they declared that they were "going there for the need of the security interest" of the soviet union. they claim at one moment that they "do not consider" any sea-going navigation by the warships of the big powers as being "desirable" but the next moment they cry out that soviet warships will sail into "every area of the world oceans". as to the nonsensical talk of the soviet union being also a mediterranean power, this is even more ridiculous. social imperialism is "socialism in words, imperialism in deeds". it is more deceptive than the undisguised old-line imperialism. yet, on the mediterranean question, however hard they try to cover up and bypass it, the soviet revisionists can neither fool the people of the world nor escape their condemnation.

today the solution to the security in the mediterranean has been put on the agenda of the common struggle of the people of all countries in the mediterranean area. they declared that "the mediterranean is the mediterranean of the countries along its coasts", proposing "to free the mediterranean from the contention of the two atomic superpowers" and demanding that "the warships of the u.s. and the soviet union all go home". these are voices of justice and are reasonable demands. it is also a reliable channel through which the peace and security in the mediterranean can be secured. it can be said definitely that with the struggle against hegemony waged by the peoples of the mediterranean area and the rest of the world surging continuously, the scheme of the two overlords, the soviet union and the united states, to scramble for the mediterranean is bound to be frustrated and the disguise of "peace" and "friendship" put on by social imperialism is sure to be torn to pieces.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

President of FRG National Olympic Committee Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1973)

willi daume, president of the national olympic committee of the federal republic of germany, left here by air today for a visit to shanghai before leaving for home.

seeing him off at the airport were leading members of organizations concerned chung shih-tung, chang chih-hua and chu tse, and heinrich rohneke, charge d'affaires ad interim of the f.r.g. embassy in china.

while in peking, willi daume visited peking physical culture institute, peking spare-time sports school and the peking no. 26 middle school, and toured the great wall and tingling (one of the ming tombs).

WFUNA

WFUNA Secretary General Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1973)

l.h. horace perera, secretary general of the world federation of united nations associations, left here by air today for a visit to shanghai before leaving china. he was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations ma chia-chun and yeh cheng-pa.

l.h. horace perera arrived in peking on march 30 at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. during his stay in peking, he was honoured at a dinner given by chou chiu-yeh, secretary general of the host organization. he also visited places of interest.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese "Peking" Restaurant Opens in Yugoslavia

the "peking" restaurant, the first chinese restaurant in yugoslavia, opened here today.

present at the ceremonial opening were: d. kosovac, president of the executive council of the socialist republic of bosnia and hercegovina; m. rakic, president of the socialist alliance of the working people of the republic; d. muminagic, president of the sarajevo city assembly; and prominent personages from all circles here.

also present were li meng-hua, leader of the chinese table tennis delegation to the 32nd world table tennis championships, and wang chin, counsellor of the chinese embassy in yugoslavia.

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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Victorious Opening of the 6th CYL Peking Municipal Congress, 6th CYL Peking Municipal Committee Elected

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 4, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, April 3, 1973) The 6th Peking Municipal Congress of the Communist Youth League of China was held on March 28 through April 3, at which the 6th CYL Peking Municipal Committee was elected. The Congress summed up the experience in League construction and the youth movement in Peking since the great proletarian cultural revolution, and discussed the fighting tasks of further developing the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and carrying out education in ideology and political line. The Congress passed a resolution calling upon League organizations at all levels in the municipality to build the Communist Youth League into a school for the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought by young people, and to struggle for the training of the younger generation into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chi Teng-k'uei, Wang Hung-wen, leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee, met all the delegates at the close of the Congress and expressed hearty greetings to the Congress. The delegates excitedly clapped their hands warmly to express their gratitude for the sincere concern shown by Chairman Mao and the Party Center.

Wu Te, the First Secretary, and Yang Chün-sheng, Wu Chung, Huang Tso-chen, Liu Shao-wen and Ting Kuo-yü, secretaries of the CCP Peking Municipal Committee, attended the Congress and tendered congratulations on its victorious opening.

This Congress fully reflected the spiritual aspect of youthful vigor and unity in struggle of the young people of Peking after tempering in the great

proletarian cultural revolution. Participating were 2,201 delegates from various fronts in the municipality. The magnitude of the Congress and the number of workers and peasants and women delegates were unprecedented in previous CYL Peking Municipal Congresses. Attending the CYL Peking Municipal Congress for the first time were a number of delegates from educated young people sent to the mountains and the countryside and worker-peasant-soldier students. Among the participants were League delegates of Han, Hui, Manchu, Tibetan, Mongolian and Korean nationalities and returned overseas Chinese.

Invited to attend the Congress as observers were more than 100 representatives of veteran workers, former poor and lower-middle peasants and commanders and fighters of the Chinese PLA, and more than 200 representatives of Red Guards, Red Little Soldiers and their tutors, as well as representatives of other young people.

Comrade Wu Te spoke at the Congress. He urged League members and other young people of Peking to keep firmly in mind the basic line of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism, seriously study the experience of the struggles between the two lines within the Party in the past more than half a century, firmly follow Chairman Mao's great teaching "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," and place strict demands on themselves in line with the five requirements for successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

He called on them to take an active part in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, study hard works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin as well as Chairman Mao's writings, make efforts to remold their own world outlook, and temper themselves into worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat through the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment.

On behalf of the preparatory group of the Congress, Comrade Hsieh Ching-i made a work report entitled "Struggle To Train the Younger Generation Into Worthy Successors to the Revolutionary Cause of the Proletariat" at the Congress.

The delegates excitedly discussed openly the excellent situation of the youth movement in Peking since the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the early period of the cultural revolution, the revolutionary young people of Peking, in response to Chairman Mao's call, rose valiantly to rebel against the bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and founded the Red Guards organization in the course of struggle. In a letter to the Red Guards, great leader Chairman Mao said that the revolutionary actions of the Red Guards "show that it is right to rebel against reactionaries. I warmly support you," and "moreover, while supporting you, we ask you to pay attention to doing your best to unite with all people that can be united with." Chairman Mao's teachings gave the Red Guards great support and encouragement, and pointed out clearly the way to victory for the Red Guards movement. Giving play to their indomitable revolutionary spirit, the Red Guards and the broad masses of young people had made contributions to the great proletarian cultural revolution movement.

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, League members, Red Guards and other revolutionary young people in the whole municipality, with great proletarian indignation, criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers, and denounced their criminal attempts to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. In the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, the League members, Red Guards and revolutionary young people studied hard works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, improved their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, and raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Under the call of Chairman Mao "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," they consciously take the road of integrating with workers and peasants. Since 1968, more than 300,000 educated young people from Peking have settled in the countryside, and they are making contributions toward the construction of a new socialist countryside, and toward the development and defense of the frontiers of the motherland. The young people on various fronts are in high spirits and they are playing an important role in socialist revolution and construction.

Reviewing the fighting course of the youth movement, the delegates came to understand profoundly that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything," and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line was the lifeblood of the Communist Youth League, and they must always march forward courageously along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The Congress stressed that in the relatively long historical period of socialist society, class, class contradiction and class struggles would always exist. The existence of struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines was unavoidable in youth work. The essence of the struggle was based on whether to educate the young people with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and train them into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat or to corrupt them with bourgeois ideas and turn them into victims of landlords and the bourgeoisie. We must fully recognize the protractedness and complexity of this struggle. "Class struggle is the main subject the young people must learn," and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work should be the best classroom.

At present, League organizations at various levels in the whole municipality should place this most important matter of criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work before all other work, maintain reading and studying, grasp firmly the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and by developing revolutionary great criticism and repudiation and carrying out in-depth education in ideology and political line in a persistent manner, energetically transform their world outlook and unremittingly raise their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Congress called on League organizations at all levels to keep to the orientation of the youth movement indicated by Chairman Mao and educate the young people to integrate themselves with workers and peasants. Mobilizing the educated young people to settle down in the countryside is a strategic measure for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and this is a profound socialist revolution. The young people should struggle against the old force of habit of despising labor and slighting the workers and peasants, go to the countryside among the workers, peasants and people, and dedicate their revolutionary vitality to the great cause of socialism. The young people on all fronts should strive to become politically mature and vocationally proficient. They should put proletarian politics in command and work hard to acquire knowledge and skills, including military skills, so as to play an active role in socialist revolution and construction.

The Congress also stressed that, under the current excellent international situation, League members and young people should not concern themselves only with revolution and construction in China, but must concern themselves with the revolutionary struggles of people and young people all over the world. They should in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Do their work better, and struggle hard so as to build China into a great and powerful socialist country and help the broad masses of the oppressed and exploited throughout the world in fulfillment of our great international duty," eliminate great-power chauvinism completely, give play to the spirit of proletarian internationalism, strengthen revolutionary unity with people and young people of other countries, and by learning from them and supporting them, make contributions to the complete liberation of all mankind.

The Congress also pointed out that, under the leadership of the Party organizations at various levels, the League should, bearing in mind the central task of the Party, develop independent work suited to the character of young people. They should closely link up criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work with strengthening of class education, education in revolutionary tradition and education in patriotism and internationalism among League members and young people of the whole municipality, and develop "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng" activities deeply and perseveringly. They should on the basis of carrying out League ideological construction well keep on strengthening the organizational construction of the League. League organizations and League members should form extensive ties with the young people, unite with all the forces that could be united with and bring all positive factors into play. "Full attention must be paid both to their work and study, and to their recreation, sports and rest," so that the young people could "keep fit, study diligently and work well."

In accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, the delegates elected after full democratic consultation the 6th Peking Municipal Committee of the Communist Youth League of China. The committee is composed of 95 members and 15 alternate members, averaging 24 in age. Women accounted for 42.7 percent of the committee members. The majority of the committee members are workers, peasants, soldiers and other working people, and also minority nationalities and returned overseas Chinese.

The 1st plenary meeting of the committee elected 23 standing members to the League municipal committee, and Hsieh Ching-i (f. 謝静宜), Yü Ch'ung-hao (于崇浩), Chao Chün-chen (f. 赵俊祯) and Keng Shih-chung (耿世忠), were elected secretaries, and Li Chin-hua (李进华), So Lien-sheng (索连生), Chang Hsüeh-ch'ün (张学群), Liu P'ing (刘平) and Ch'en Hsin-min (f. 陈新民) elected deputy secretaries of the League municipal committee. It was approved by the CCP Peking Municipal Committee.

During the Congress, the delegates went to the Tienanmen Square to pay respects to the Memorial of People's Heroes and laid a wreath. They resolved to carry on the heritage, strengthen unity and study diligently, and pledged to be successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and to struggle for the great socialist cause throughout their life.

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EDUCATION REFORM

Get Deeply Involved in Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of Style and Persevere in "Open-Door" Operation of School

by

The Party Branch of Yunghan Middle School, Lungmen hsien, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 2, 1973)

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, in response to Chairman Mao's great call, "Education must serve revolution," we followed the practice of running school on an "open-door" basis. School education was closely associated with the three major revolutionary movements, so that a brand-new situation appeared in the educational revolution.

But for a time, under the influence of the fallacies advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the tendency toward "replacement of study with work" appeared in the "open-door" operation of the school. Some of the teachers wavered in their confidence in the "open-door" operation of the school and showed the beginnings of the idea of "teaching behind closed doors." Some even took school-run factories and farms as a burden and thought of getting rid of them.

In unfolding a penetrating criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign, we led teachers and students to take Chairman Mao's idea of educational revolution as a weapon in the penetrating criticism of the ultra-right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. On the basis of a penetrating criticism of revisionism, we aroused the broad masses of teachers and students to seriously sum up experiences and lessons about the operation of school over the past few years. Everyone unanimously held that the "open-door" operation of school helped toward the thorough implementation of the Party's educational guideline, the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. Though imperfect in some areas in its process of growth, such a newborn thing as the "open-door" operation of school can be gradually brought nearer and nearer to perfection so long as we seek continuous practice and a continuous summing-up. Everyone further strengthened his confidence in the "open-door" operation of school and consciously rectified such erroneous tendencies as "replacement of study with work," "teaching behind closed doors," etc. The "open-door" school-running effort was strengthened in the following several respects:

First, directing of energetic and proper efforts toward a school-family-society "three-in-one" combination educational network, with remolding of students' thinking above all other school tasks.

In a planned way, we organize teachers and students to go down to the countryside and factories to participate in the three major revolutionary

campaigns and receive re-education from workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. Old workers, old peasants, revolutionary cadres and heroic models are invited over to the school to make reports. Family visits are constantly made and regular guardians' forums held to listen to their opinions on the educational revolution. Through uniting school, society and family in giving students class education, line education, revolutionary tradition education, education in ideals and prospects and education in communist morality, an effective boost is provided for the remolding of students' thinking.

Second, persevering operation of factories by schools and establishment of ties between farms and teams (factories) and schools to stimulate the three-in-one combination of teaching, productive labor and scientific research.

We sum up several years of experience in the operation of small factories and small farms, readjust the scale on which school-run factories and farms are operated, cut out those items not closely identified with teaching and the local three major revolutionary movements, and add to the contents relatively closely linked to the two.

For instance, in making paper, the local Kanhua Factory requires aluminum sulphate and caustic soda. The production of these two kinds of raw material is relatively closely related to the higher middle school chemical courses involving inorganic chemistry, paper-making industry, aluminum-copper industry and such related knowledge. In the light of existing school conditions, with the energetic support of the Kanhua Factory, we built in the winter of last year a chemical workshop producing alumnium sulphate and caustic soda. In the past, those students taking the chemistry course had to go to a paper-making factory over 10 li away to make an inspection. They have relatively little opportunity for practice. This had an adverse effect on teaching results. After the establishment of this workshop, the students not only can get a relatively firm grasp of the relevant chemical knowledge, both theoretical and practical, but also combined teaching-study with the manufacture of 20,200 catties of caustic soda and 1,200 catties of solid aluminum sulphate in direct support of industrial production.

Third, in the light of the needs of the rural three major revolutionary movements, creation of some more special courses.

In teaching-reform practice, we feel that though relatively closely bound up with each other, the ties between new teaching material and the three major revolutionary movements still reveal incompatible contradictions in some areas. This school term, on the basis of penetrating investigation and study, we, having regard to poor and lower-middle peasants' demands, provide additionally such special courses as the installation and maintenance and repairs of illumination circuits, the structure of ten kinds of daily use agricultural machines including tractors, transplanting machines, water pumps, etc., and their maintenance and servicing and utilization, the method of manufacturing antibiotic bacterial fertilizer "5406," the high-yield cultivation technique for peanuts and sugar cane, the prevention and treatment of common infectious diseases of pigs, cattle and other domestic animals.

On this point, we pay attention to the correct handling of the relations between ordinary and special courses and make proper arrangements for the teaching time for various subjects. This not only relieves the students of a heavy burden but also enables them to combine a good performance in ordinary courses with a grasp of certain special knowledge and skills to serve directly the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. For instance, in the early spring of this year, after the students learned the prevention and treatment of four major infectious diseases of pigs, the students availed themselves of holidays to help 33 production teams successively to administer anti-plague injections. This was hailed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

To correctly implement the guideline of "taking study as the emphasis and learn something else at the same time," we make sure that the annual amount of time devoted to cultural studies will not be less than 31 weeks and establish and round out various study systems. Concerning something else to be learned at the same time, apart from assuring every student of an opportunity for participation in learn-from-worker and learn-from-peasant activities, we let them concentrate on a certain item in line with needs and possibilities.

In running school on an "open-door" basis, so long as we persevere in integration between theory and practice, we could make students receive a solid and complete knowledge. In teaching, we make full use of the learn-from-worker and learn-from-peasant basis inside and outside the school and other teaching equipment to give visual teaching to help students progress from perceptual to rational understanding and lay a firm grasp of the fundamental theoretical knowledge acquired.

Meanwhile, through perseverance in further practice under the guidance of theory, we continuously raise the students' ability to analyze and solve practical problems. For instance, when the "transformer" chapter in the electrical engineering course last year was being taken up, the teachers first let students learn to make simple transformers by winding coils of wire to give them an initial perceptual knowledge. In practice, the students raised a series of problems related to the principles of the operation of transformers. The teacher then took out the transformers made by everyone for analysis and explanation purposes while giving answers and demonstrations. Thus, everyone gained a relatively profound understanding and laid hold of the key and knotty points of this chapter. After the students had at their fingertips the principles of the operation of transformers, the teacher again organized them to participate in the construction work on the electro-plating workshop then under way and to apply the theory acquired in solving the problem of making the rectifier transformer.

Concerning the relations between the school classroom and the social classroom, we insist on taking the former as the main emphasis and making the two act in coordination and complement each other. In the process of organizing teaching, for those problems that can be solved on the school campus, we refrain from seeking a solution outside. Concerning those that cannot be solved on the school campus, we try by every means to organize teaching in society. Meanwhile,

for every school term, teaching plans for various courses out of the school were worked out, to achieve harmony between the two classrooms in regard to teaching contents and time and overcome the phenomenon of moving the classroom. The students are enabled to acquire a good theoretical fundamental knowledge and to continuously raise the ability to analyze and solve problems.

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INDOCTRINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Apply Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking To the Proper Remolding of Students' Thinking

by

Yang Kuan-pang (楊寬邦), Teacher of Maoming Municipal No. 2 Primary School of Kwangtung

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 4, 1973)

Make Penetrating Investigations and Studies and Refrain from "Taking Things for Granted"

In the past, I thought that as a class master, I needed to do nothing more than to show concern for the students, deal with everything no matter how trivial and be careful and prudent in my work. But fact proved that I was wrong.

In my class, a girl student for a time was lax in the observance of discipline. She was inattentive during class and fond of window-shopping after class. She often showed up late and played truant. Often she failed to do her school assignments. I thought that for this student, an only daughter in a family relatively well off financially, the strengthening of hard-and-simple-living education and the imposition of strict disciplinary demands would bring her around. Therefore, I got in touch with her guardian. A joint effort was made in strengthening her education. At the school, I had her "under control." Every morning she came to class she was reminded not to spend her money carelessly. The rule was made clear that she was not to come late or miss a class. Before school was over in the afternoon, she was to report on her activities of the day. When standing in line to get home she was placed in the middle, "sandwiched in between" others. Sometimes, I tailed her to see that she really went home. I thought that such an approach would make her fall into line.

The last thing I expected was that just the same she showed up late and wasted her time window-shopping. What was the matter with her after all? I called a students' forum and a class cadres' meeting. I also turned to her neighbors for a check of her activities at ordinary times. Only through making many-sided investigations did I find her affected by an idea like this: A good or bad scholastic performance is not much of a problem. After all, as soon as one reaches the age of 16 one is lined up for work. One may as well live for fun and for good food right now.

To counter such an idea of hers, I subjected her to education in revolutionary ideals and encouraged her to "study well" and "get ahead every day" for the revolution. I also invited her guardian to recall the past in the light of the present for her benefit. As a source of education to her, her mother drew on her personal experience of difficulties encountered in work due to a low cultural level. The girl was encouraged to be a "three-good" student. With the objective of study clarified, this student showed a marked change.

This gave me quite a jolt ideologically. Chairman Mao says, "All conclusions come after an investigation and not before." To help students change their thinking in a prudent way, we must first direct elaborate efforts toward investigation and study and have a correct idea of the object of our education and a real understanding of our own students. I drew a lesson therefrom. I refrained from "taking things for granted." Instead I made a point of doing a good job in making penetrating and elaborate investigations and studies.

Before taking over a new class, I made an overall review of students' relevant data prior to their joining the class. I made house visits and kept informed as much as possible about their family backgrounds, their relations with society, their livelihood conditions, their tastes and interests, their state of health, etc.

Before the beginning of every school term, I also got as well acquainted as possible with what the students had done in the vacation, what changes had taken place, what good points had been displayed and what problems were in existence. During class, I made a point of observing students' ideological sentiments for any abnormal manifestations and for incipient sign of suspicious behavior.

In the light of the information obtained through investigations, the students were subjected to a concrete analysis one by one. With students put in different categories, regular family visits were made in a progressive manner. Not only were those giving bad "impressions" made the targets of investigations and studies but also those giving good "impressions" were put through the same process. Not only were investigations and studies made when students got into trouble but also investigations and studies were conducted when they were not so involved. Every effort was made to feel the ideological pulse of the students. Thus, objective data was provided for the proper and careful handling of ideological work for students. For instance, of the 55 students in the class now taught by me, 22 were relatively backward. With an eye to their different situations, I made investigations and studies and did elaborate ideological education and tutorship work. After a school term of effort, the ideological outlook of the 12 backward students of the whole class underwent a relatively big change.

Learn the Method of Analysis and Do Ideological Work With "Targets" in Mind

To make penetrating investigations and studies and acquire an overall grasp of students' conditions provides a foundation for careful and proper efforts toward students' ideological transformation. But we must learn the "method of analysis" and thereby look for something in the nature of a law. In this process, I came to understand that work in three respects must be further done well in a prudent manner.

First, we must do all we can to find out the main contradictions in students and do a careful job where the analysis of their character is concerned. Chairman Mao teaches us, "If we don't study the particular nature of contradictions, we cannot be certain of the particular essence that sets one thing apart from others and thus cannot get at the particular cause of development in the movement of things or the particular foundation." Behind the students'

backwardness there are often many causes. But of them there is only a main one playing a decisive role. To seek the proper ideological transformation of students, we must exhaust every means to lay hold of this main contradiction and do serious and elaborate work toward the solution of this main contradiction.

Second, we must assume a "one dividing into two" approach toward backward students and direct efforts toward the tapping and stimulation of their positive factors. In practical work, I ran into such a situation: Sometimes, the main contradiction involving a student's backwardness was found but due to sole preoccupation with the negative side of him to the neglect of the positive factors in backwardness, I was often very keen on making criticisms and accusations and not so keen on giving proper guidance, as if driven by an urge to seek the instant transformation of iron into steel. As a result, help was not given where it counted most. Later, with attention paid to the unearthing of positive factors in backwardness, and energetic guidance given, the student underwent a very rapid change.

In my class, student Little Li was given to playing and his heart was not in studies. For school assignments, he often handed in blank sheets of paper. His attendance records showed a string of late-coming marks. His school report registered failure in three subjects out of five. Though subjected to one hundred and one heart-to-heart talks, he got no nearer to a change in his thinking. Though pleading "acceptance" of criticism, he remained the same old self. His guardian also took him as a "stupid son." Was there really nothing to recommend Little Li? "Things are all governed by the one-dividing-into-two rule." I continued to observe him. I found that he was fond of athletic activities and showed relatively great concern for the collective. He constantly put in order the books and newspapers in the class.

Laying hold of this good side of him, I entrusted him with the task of unlocking and locking the door of the classroom. In the first two days, I kept an eye on him and see him through the job. He showed up earlier than other students. After school was over, he waited until everyone left before he locked the door and went on his way home. For several days running, he was not for a single day late in coming. I cited and encouraged him. He was elated. He felt the teacher's trust in him and was all the more serious in his work. Striking while the iron is hot, I strengthened my educating and helping him in various respects. I joined him in the study of the Party's educational guideline and encouraged him to be a successor to the proletarian revolutionary cause fully developed in the moral, intellectual and physical fields. Acting in cooperation with his guardian, I arranged proper time at night for him to review lessons and saw to his study effort. I also bade some students do school assignments together with him and help him solve in time knotty problems in study. These and other measures made him overcome very rapidly the negative side of him to become an ideologically active and assiduous and studious good student.

Seek Continuous Self-Transformation in the Course of Educating Students

To seek the proper remolding of students' thinking in a careful manner, the most fundamental rule is for teachers to impose strict demands on themselves and direct continuous elaborate efforts toward the remolding of their own non-proletarian world outlook. In my over ten years of educational work experience, I deeply feel that the kind of attitude assumed by a teacher to students and the approach adopted to their education provide a very mirror of reflection of his thinking which may be applied to show where he acted in line with dialectics, where he got bogged down in metaphysics, where he adhered to materialism, and where the remnants of the idealist spirit in him show.

Apart from persisting in humbly receiving re-education from the workers and peasants in ordinary times, in the process of educating students, I make a point of continuously "transforming my own capacity for understanding and transforming the relations between the subjective and the objective world." I constantly ask myself: Did I pay too much attention to a backward student's backward side and neglect to discover and arouse the positive factors in him, with a loss of confidence in his education? Did I pay sole attention to the advanced side of an advanced student and neglect to note his deficiencies, with a relaxation of an effort to impose a strict demand on him? When work went smoothly or citations came my way, did I credit myself with the achievements and relax my transformation of the world outlook? When faced with temporary difficulties in work or criticized, did I pass the buck to the students, showing such evil tendencies toward complaining, etc.? I doggedly set myself exacting and strict demands, so that the process of educating students is turned into one of self-remolding. Thus, in turn, students' thinking is more effectively transformed.

To purge continuously my mind of idealist spirit and metaphysical thinking, "change my own thinking in line with the external law" and do a better job in transforming students' thinking, I constantly study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, with an eye to the problems I encounter in educating students. Hereafter, I determined to read and study more seriously, strive for the further and better transformation of the students' backward thinking and contribute my strength to the cultivation of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause well developed in the moral, intellectual and physical fields.

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Anhwei Agricultural College Follows Various Patterns in Support of Agriculture

- Doggedly adheres to the orientation of education serving proletarian politics

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 2, 1973)

(Dispatch from our own correspondent) After its operations to the countryside, the Anhwei Agricultural College follows various patterns in energetic support of agriculture. A boot is given to the educational revolution in the college.

Hold Short-Term Training Classes To Train Agro-Technical Personnel for Communes and Brigades

To satisfy the needs of agricultural production development, simultaneously with an effort to train worker-peasant-soldier students in line with the state demand, the Anhwei Agricultural College energetically held short-term training classes to train not-away-from-production agro-technical personnel for communes and brigades. From the autumn of 1969, the animal-breeding veterinary department of the Fengyang branch of this college has successively trained nearly 1,000 barefoot veterinaries and livestock workers of communes and brigades for Anhwei Province. To support the area east of Anhwei in its energetic effort to develop new tea plantations, the Ch'u hsien branch of the college adopted the formula of putting special persons in charge and giving education locally, and has trained over 600 tea technical personnel for several hsien. In two years and more, the whole college held short-term training classes of various kinds for over 30 terms. Around 3,000 not-away-from-production agro-technical personnel were trained for the communes and brigades.

The short-term training classes held by this college follow the pattern of "inviting people over" and "sending people outdoors." The period of study varies with different demands, long or short. In study, lecturing is combined with practice, and theory closely linked with reality. What is taught is easy to understand and to memorize. Relatively satisfactory results are made possible in a short period. Back in their communes and brigades, the students play a positive role in production. Such a practice is universally hailed. For instance, the barefoot veterinaries trained by the animal-breeding veterinary department use medicinal herbs for treatment of animals. This lightens the burden on communes and brigades and on poor and lower-middle peasants. The poor and lower-middle peasants said in praise: "Such barefoot doctors are really good!"

Closely Combine Production with the Unfolding of Scientific Research

In 1971, this college carried out 30 experimental and research items. In 1972, it again took up over 30 research assignments. In line with the demands of the "8-point code" for agriculture and the actual needs of agricultural production in Anhwei Province, this college organized a great part of its manpower in

an energetic effort toward experimental and research work related to the selection of fine seed strains. Research items included rice, wheat, cotton, corn, soy beans, pigs, timber forests, fruit trees, tea, silkworms, mulberry trees, etc. Meanwhile, attention was paid to experiments and researches involving the improvement of the farming system, the summing-up of planting technical measures related to a fat yield, biological preparations, the protection of plants, animal disease prevention and treatment, etc.

In two years, due to adherence to the correct direction of making scientific research serve proletarian politics and combining scientific research with production reality, relatively satisfactory results are scored in scientific research. The "Anlung No. 1" corn bred by the teachers of the agricultural department is marked by such features as early sowing, early maturity, shortness of stalks and a fat yield. It is fit for interplanting with cotton. It had been popularized in Hsiao hsien and other areas. Such experiments as the winter sowing of tea plants, winter transplanting, interplanting tea plants with "green fertilizer," etc., conducted by the teachers and students of the tea department showed initial success. Initially solved were such problems as the high summer temperature in the area east of Anhwei which hindered the growth of tea saplings, etc. The area is provided with initial experience related to the rapid growth of tea plants and a bumper harvest.

Urge Teachers and Students To Go Deep into the Midst of the Countryside To Make Investigations and Solve Problems in Actual Production

This college also organizes teachers and students and sends them deep into the midst of the countryside and adopts the method of combining a short-term investigation with long-term stay at a fixed point in helping communes and brigades to sum up experiences and solve problems in actual production. Apart from constantly sending teachers and students to participate in the special-subject investigations organized by the relevant departments of Anhwei Province, the agricultural department had three team heads permanently stationed at Ch'utung commune of Ch u hsien, Huiyang commune of Ch'ao hsien and Kuochuang brigade of Hsiao hsien. From April, 1970, the educational revolution practice team of this department stationed at Kuochuang seriously integrated with the poor and lower-middle peasants and carried out over 20 experiment and research items involving the forecast of insect pests, their prevention and treatment, etc. A contribution was made toward the brigade's proper handling of scientific farming and development of agricultural production. Such experiences as involving measures allowing a 1,000-catty fat yield for the rice crop planted after the wheat crop, the improvement of saline and alkaline soil, the production of seed strains through the cross-breeding of corn and the cross-breeding of kaoliang, planting technique, etc., which the team had helped the brigade to sum up had been popularized in Kuochuang and the neighboring communes and brigades.

The teachers of the forestry department of this college permanently stationed at Kushan Forestry Main Farm in Ch'uanchiao hsien help the farm to do production by native means and apply pai-chiang (白漿菌) bacteria in the prevention and treatment of sung-mao insects (松毛虫). The teachers and students of the

mulberry department helped Chulung commune of Ch'u hsien to study technical measures for a bumper silkworm harvest. Relatively satisfactory results were achieved.

Give Full Play To the Role of School-Run Farms (Factories) in Support of Agricultural Bases

Through making serious experiments and researches, the workers of the farms under the Anhwei Agricultural College along with the teachers of the agricultural department have initially solved the problem about a serious threat of wilted rice seedlings posed by a high alkaline content of the source water and soil. For two consecutive years, a bumper harvest was scored over a wide area. Experience was provided for the neighboring communes and brigades in switching over to the planting of rice over a wide area. Various farms also supplied neighboring communes and brigades with fine seed strains in support. In the past one year alone, Tzuluhu Farm helped with over 40,000 catties of fine rice, wheat, cotton and other seed strains. The silkworm and forestry farms of the branch of the College in Ch'u hsien also produced large supplies of stock silkworms and saplings in support of the relevant farms and rural communes and brigades.

For several years, simultaneously with a persistent effort to serve teaching, the "May 7" Insecticide Factory, "May 7" Animal Drugs Factory, Agricultural Machine Repairing Works and Veterinary Hospital under this College also did a lot of work in serving agricultural production. The "May 7" Insecticide Factory studied the utilization of the local raw materials of Anhwei Province in producing herbicide, and launched an energetic effort in the production and popularization and application of anti-borer bacteria, "920" and other bacterial insecticides. They also undertook the task of supplying anti-borer bacteria to Anhwei Province.

Under the leadership of peasant teacher and veterinary herbalist Li Hu-ch'i, the veterinary hospital of the branch of the College in Fengyang persevered in serving agricultural production for many years and energetically treated sick animals for poor and lower-middle peasants. They also vigorously offered mobile medical service and brought doctors and medicines to one's very door. The mobile medical service ranges almost all over the province. Meanwhile, a force was formed for the training of local barefoot veterinaries. Support was provided for the building of the veterinary teams of the relevant hsien and communes.

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EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Inner Mongolian Peasants Learning from Outstanding Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Apr. 7, 1973)

agricultural areas of north china's inner mongolian autonomous region are striving to emulate the hotzu production brigade which has distinguished itself in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

despite the most serious drought and frost in decades, the hotzu production brigade in the region last year reaped an average of 6.77 tons of grain per hectare, and the income of its members went up 20 per cent over 1971.

the hotzu brigade reached the target of three tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development every year between 1966 and 1969. grain yield jumped to 4.37 tons per hectare in 1970, and 6.19 tons in 1971, then the highest in inner mongolia. the brigade now has 75 tons of grain in reserve and accumulation funds of 150,000 yuan. the number of livestock is steadily rising.

the hotzu brigade has 102 families with a population of 423. the temperature is low, the number of frost-free days limited and land poor. per-hectare yield averaged less than 0.75 tons before liberation. when natural disasters hit in those days, the poor had to sell their children or go begging.

production began to make headway after liberation. in 1964, chairman mao issued the great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai." the brigade members studied the experience of tachai and the conditions of their own village and were determined to transform their land in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the land of the village is either hard black clay soil with inadequate drainage capacity or a thin sandy layer on top of pebbles beneath, which does not retain moisture, manure or heat. one poor peasant succeeded in increasing the output of a plot by mixing sand into the black soil. in 1965, the brigade began an over-all transformation in the same way in winter and added cultivated soil to 13 hectares of land. the output in 1966 jumped 25 per cent over the previous year, for the first time surpassing the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

they kept mixing sand and clay in the following years. in 1970, they tackled the sandy pebbled field, clearing out the pebbles to a depth of one metre. in the past seven years, they have turned over nearly all 60 hectares of land, removed many thousand cubic metres of pebbles and dumped 400,000 cubic metres of sand and clay onto the fields.

seed strains were also improved. in 1967 the brigade experimented with fine strains of kaoliang that increased output by 40 per cent. this started a movement for scientific experiments. over the past three years, the brigade has introduced well over 1,000 varieties of fine strains, including maize that yields 7.5 tons per hectare, hybrid kaoliang that yields 11.25 tons, and potatoes, 52 tons. the brigade has replaced all its old strains and provided other places with 145 tons of improved seed.

the brigade used to plant only one crop a year as the frost-free period is 130 days.

after repeated experiments, the poor and lower-middle peasants inter-planted wheat with potatoes in 1972. they got a good harvest of wheat and 17.7 tons of potatoes per hectare. the inter-planting of wheat and maize increased production 87 per cent.

besides improving farming methods, the brigade has also adopted close-planting and has enlarged the irrigated acreage.

RAILWAY BUILDING

Railway Builders Economize on Cultivated Land

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1973)

railway builders under the peking railway administration have saved or created some 80 hectares of farmland during the construction of two railway lines and 12 stations in the past two years, in accordance with chairman mao's directive "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

the leadership at various levels of the administration, which is in charge of railways in peking, tientsin and hopei province, always sees to it that railways to be built should occupy as little farmland as possible while meeting engineering standards.

one station on the shihchiachuang-taiyuan line was to be moved to another place to cope with growing volumes of transport. leading members of the administration made five surveys to select a desirable site and finally decided to build the station on wasteland. stone and earth for construction were got from a distant barren hill. when the hill was levelled, the railway builders created 2.7 hectares of paddy fields for a production brigade of a rural people's commune.

while building a new station on peking's outskirts, the railway builders turned the fertile topsoil from a mountain slope over to a farming brigade of a commune nearby to improve five hectares of poor paddy fields. the brigade gathered a good harvest the very year.

workers building a railway in a mountain area created in two years 40 hectares of land in the locality by filling in gaps and pits with quantities of earth they had excavated. the peasants praised the railway builders as chairman mao's good workers.

COTTON MILL

Central China Cotton Mill Transformed

(NCNA-English Changsha, Apr. 7, 1973)

all industrial enterprises in central china's hunan province are emulating a 60-year-old cotton mill which has transformed itself chiefly by relying on the wisdom and strength of its workers.

the ankiang textile mill in 1972 produced 4.6 times as much cotton yarn, 6.7 times as much grey cloth and 13.6 times as much coloured cloth as in 1949, the year of national liberation. it fulfilled its 1972 production plan two months ahead of schedule.

this achievement is largely due to the efforts of the workers and technicians who, organizing themselves into 28 technical innovation groups, have built equipment themselves to replace old machinery, mostly products of the last century.

the opening room became the bottleneck in 1966 when the spinning shop was expanded. instead of asking the state for equipment, the workers and technicians made three automatic blending-feeders after a year of hard work. this enabled the room to keep pace with the spinning shop.

this is but one of the many instances of how the ankiang workers display the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle of the chinese working class. in the past few years alone they have adopted 300 technical innovations and made 250 pieces of equipment. "as masters of the country", one old worker said, "we feel that it is our bounden duty to do all this."

kung chih-chi, leader of the maintenance team, with four other workers pioneered renovation of the dyeing house. in three months they mechanized the processes. they used the few simple machine tools the mill had to work up a big piece and repaired 300 discarded parts, with which they made a dyeing machine to replace the old-style dye jiggers.

it is in this way that another experienced worker designed and produced a shuttleless loom that raised efficiency 68 per cent.

like their class brothers and sisters throughout the country, many ankiang workers had to toil 12 hours a day before liberation to make a hand-to-mouth living. with bitter memories engraved in their minds, they know only too well that socialism has brought them political, economical and social rights. more than 400 of them have been promoted as leading cadres, engineers or technicians. extensive welfare and safety devices have been provided since liberation. the workers put forward this guiding principle for themselves: "in building socialism, every copper counts."

the weaving shop was enlarged in 1970 to house 504 new looms. everybody lent a helping hand. they worked voluntarily on the construction site one or two hours after shift and this alone saved the state 80,000 yuan (rmb). thanks to their help, the project was completed in eight months as against the scheduled three years. production and construction were able to go hand in hand.

to push forward the mass drive for technical innovations, the party committee of the mill arranged for lectures that are given once a week by veteran workers and technicians, meetings for the exchange of experience and short-term training classes. the regular lectures are attended by 1,500 people.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Industrial Technology Exhibition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1973)

the british industrial technology exhibition closed here today after running for 13 days. since it opened on march 26, over 200,000 people in peking have visited it.

during this period, discussions were held between british and chinese technicians on 240 technical topics. the british friends visited factories, a people's commune, schools, a hospital and places of historical interest, and saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women".

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Penn Nouth Leaves Peking for Visit to Hanoi at Head of NUFC and RGNUC Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1973)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union, madame penn nouth, and the n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c. delegation he is leading, left peking by special plane yesterday for a visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

among those who left for hanoi were ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia chan youran, chea san and thiounn prasith; prince norodom yuvaneath; princess norodom keth kanya; madame pemme peang; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; and madame sien an, wife of the cambodian ambassador to the d.r.v.n.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, madame teng ying-chao, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and leading members of departments concerned, including lin chia-mei, ma jen-hui, lu wei-chao, wang chen, kao chien-chung and sun hao.

present at the airport were minister of foreign affairs sarin chhak, ministers general duong sam ol, huot sambath and keat chhon, and second vice-minister of foreign affairs van piny, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, was also present.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling accompanied the distinguished guests to hanoi.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1973)

a four-member delegation of the france-china cultural centre of marseille, france, led by jean deschamps left here yesterday to tour southern parts of china before leaving for home.

it was seen off by leading members of chinese organizations concerned li en-chiu, liu kuang-yeh and liu cheng, and french expert in peking mme mavrakiss.

the french delegation came to china on march 23 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. it has since visited factories and rural people's communes in peking and huhehot, inner mongolia. while in peking, the delegation was met and feted by yang chi, vice-president of the host organization.

CHINA AND GREECE

First Greek Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1973)

nicolas katapodis, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of greece to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking by plane today. end item

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Ambassador Calls on Japanese Deputy Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 7, 1973)

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu called on takeo miki, japanese deputy prime minister and director general of the environment agency, this morning. they had a friendly talk.

deputy prime minister takeo miki welcomed ambassador chen chu to take up his post and said: "although diplomatic relations between japan and china have been normalized, there are still many things to be done. japan will make continued efforts in accordance with the spirit of the joint statement of the governments of japan and the people's republic of china."

Director of Chinese Tele-communications Administration Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 6, 1973)

chung fu-hsiang, director of the chinese tele-communications administration, left here for home by air today after ending a friendly visit to japan. 11 other members of his party including li yu-kuei, deputy director of the chinese tele-communications administration, left here for home by the same plane.

they were seen off at the airport by chuji kuno, japanese minister of posts and tele-communications, and mrs. chuji kuno; katsuyuki onimaru, parliamentary vice-

minister of posts and tele-communications; kazuki takeshita, vice-minister of posts and tele-communications; yosuke nakae, counsellor of the foreign ministry; yoshimaru kanno, president of the kokusai denshin denwa co.; shigeru yonezawa, the nippon telegraph and telephone public corporation; and others.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present at the airport.

chung fu-hsiang and his party held a farewell banquet here on the eve of their departure. among more than 400 guests present at the banquet were chuji kuno, japanese posts and tele-communications minister, masayoshi ohira, japanese foreign minister, kenzo kono, speaker of the japanese house of councillors, leading members of the tele-communications departments, other government departments concerned, and friends from various circles.

han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, other korean residents and patriotic chinese residents in japan were also present.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu also attended.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Returns from Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1973)

the chinese workers' delegation with wei ping-kuei as its leader and liang chao as deputy leader returned to peking by air today from a friendly visit to japan.

it was met at the airport by chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the china-japan friendship association, and chang shih-chung and ou tang-liang, leading members of organizations concerned.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Receives and Fetes Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Apr. 6, 1973)

president t... daddah of mauritania yesterday afternoon received the outgoing chinese ambassador to mauritania feng yu-chiu and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

yesterday evening, the mauritanian president and madame daddah gave a dinner in honour of the chinese ambassador and his wife. present at the dinner were hamdi ould mouknass, minister of external affairs, and mohamed ali cherif, secretary-general of the presidential office of the republic.

abdoul aziz sall, secretary for information and organization of the national political bureau of the mauritanian people's party, and mouknass, minister of external affairs, entertained the chinese ambassador at dinners on april 3 and 5. many leading officials of the mauritanian party and government were present on the two occasions.

all the dinners were permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Apr. 6, 1973)

chinese ambassador to mauritania feng yu-chiu left here for home today after the completion of his mission.

seeing the ambassador off at the airport were minister of external affairs hamdi ould mouknass, secretary general of the foreign ministry ahmed ould ghanahallah, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry taki ould sidi and other officials of the mauritanian government as well as some diplomatic envoys to mauritania.

ambassador feng yu-chiu gave a farewell reception here on april 3. present on the occasion were nearly 100 guests including high-ranking officials of the ruling party and government of mauritania as well as personages of various circles.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Youth Delegation in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 7, 1973)

the friendship delegation of ho chi minh working youth union of viet nam led by nguyen thi ngoc khanh and bui huu tri left for kwangchow today after a four-day visit to shanghai.

it was seen off at the airport by wang hsiu-chen, secretary of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; wan kuei-hung, secretary of the shanghai municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league, and hundreds of young people.

after its arrival here from peking on april 3, the delegation visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, a boiler plant, a confectionery, a rural people's commune and a district children's palace. it was warmly welcomed everywhere. the vietnamese comrades-in-arms conveyed to the chinese people, youth and children the profound friendship and cordial regards of the people, youth and children of viet nam. they also exchanged experience with shanghai youth league cadres.

on the afternoon of april 5, the shanghai municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league invited the vietnamese comrades-in-arms to make reports. delegation members ho thi thu hien and le hai related their heroic deeds in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

before leaving shanghai, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were honoured at a banquet given by wang hsiu-chen. the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms chatted intimately and all wished that the unbreakable fraternal friendship and militant unity of the people and youth of the two countries would last forever.

CHINA AND EL SALVADOR

Chinese Journalists Arrive in El Salvador

(NCNA-English San Salvador, Apr. 5, 1973)

the chinese journalist group led by li yen-nien arrived here today after a friendly visit to costa rica.

they were welcomed at the airport by roberto jimenez ortiz, deputy director of the department of overseas affairs of the foreign ministry of el salvador, and friends in the press circle.

costa rican president jose figueres received all members of the chinese journalist group during their stay in costa rica. they were also received by alberto canas, minister of culture, youth and sports; fernando valverde, minister of public security; claudio alsina, minister of finance; uladislao gamez, minister of public education; fernando salazar, acting foreign minister; alberto rojas, vice-minister of agriculture and livestock breeding and [illegible] mendo vega, vice-minister of industry and commerce.

the chinese journalists visited coffee plantations, a hydro-electric station, a university, a middle school and a factory as well as scenic spots, and made contacts with personages of all circles.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dakar, Apr. 6, 1973)

leopold sedar senghor, president of the republic of senegal, today received at the palace of the republic chinese ambassador to senegal wang chin-chuan and had a friendly talk with him.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Salvadoran Paper Stresses Defence of 200-Mile Maritime Right

(NCNA-English San Salvador, Apr. 6, 1973)

the salvadoran paper "el mundo" carried a signed article yesterday stressing el salvador's stand in defence of the right to 200 miles of the territorial waters.

referring to the struggle of the latin american countries in defence of this maritime right, the article says that el salvador is siding with those countries that persist in this heroic struggle and that its constitution sets the limit of its territorial waters at 200 miles.

it points out that the united states only recognises the 12-mile limit and consequently often encroaches upon the territorial waters of other countries.

it stresses, "there are sufficient reasons for el salvador and other countries of this hemisphere to demand respect for their inalienable rights. those big nations should be aware that these countries, though small, are respectable, free, sovereign and independent and that it is easy to understand why they are fighting for 200 nautical miles."

it says that meetings of delegates of the latin american countries should be continued throughout the continent until an effective formula is worked out by which the right of every country to rule over 200 nautical miles is actually recognised by the big powers.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegate Refutes Soviet Revisionist Delegate's Absurd Assertions at UN Sea-Bed Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 5, 1973)

chuang yen, chief representative of the chinese delegation to the meeting of the u.n. sea-bed committee, in a speech at the sub-committee ii meeting today refuted soviet representative malik's absurd assertions on the questions of territorial sea and exclusive economic zones and his unreasonable attacks against china and other developing countries.

since sub-committee ii started its substantive debate on march 9, many representatives from the developing countries in asia, africa and latin america have voiced their determination to defend their national interests and sovereignty and to oppose the superpowers' attempts to impose their self-interest-seeking proposals on others regardless of the national sovereignty and economic interests of these countries. this has irritated the soviet representative malik. in his speech on april 2, malik stubbornly insisted that the territorial sea must not be permitted to extend beyond 12 nautical miles and opposed the developing countries' demand for delimitation of exclusive economic zones. he also launched groundless attacks and blasphemies against china and other developing countries. several representatives of the developing countries refuted the absurd assertions of the soviet representative during the recent meetings.

chuang yen pointed out in his speech: "the soviet representative alleged that the breadth of the territorial sea of one hundred countries including china had not exceeded twelve nautical miles and that, therefore, the soviet union was not imposing its views on others by proposing twelve nautical miles as the maximum limit for the territorial sea of all countries. it must be pointed out that the essence of the matter is who should determine the limit of the territorial sea of a country, and not the question of how many countries have set 12 nautical miles as the limit of their territorial seas. the chinese delegation has always held that all coastal countries are entitled to determine reasonably the limits of their territorial seas according to their specific natural conditions, taking into account the needs of their security and national economic development. the people's republic of china declared in 1958 the limit of her territorial sea to be twelve nautical miles. but we have never been opposed to the territorial sea of other countries exceeding twelve nautical miles. many other countries have adopted such a reasonable stand. now what is the position of the soviet union? having set 12 nautical miles as the limit of its territorial sea, it insists on not allowing the territorial sea of other countries to exceed twelve nautical miles; otherwise, it will arbitrarily charge others with so-called 'violation of international law' and so on and so forth. in fact it is insisting on imposing its own will on others. is this not the tyrant's way?"

he continued to say that the soviet representative has done his utmost to oppose the reasonable demand of the developing countries for the delimitation of exclusive economic zones. he asserted that the delimitation of exclusive economic zones would not necessarily be favourable to the developing countries, and he even alleged with ulterior purpose that in africa this would only be in the interest of south africa. these absurd assertions were immediately and effectively refuted by many representatives. it is entirely legitimate

for the developing countries to demand a reasonable delimitation of exclusive economic zones in order to resist the superpowers' plunder of their coastal fishery resources and to protect their national economic interests. but strangely, a self-styled "protector" of the interests of the developing countries has gone so far as to desperately oppose this just and reasonable demand. what really is the reason for all this? it can be seen from an abundance of information that the soviet union has gone to an appalling extent in plundering fishery resources in the seas of latin america and africa and the arabian sea.

he stated, "numerous facts have shown that the soviet union is an avaricious plunderer of the fishery resources of the world. here, we would like to mention in passing that the fact that the soviet union delimited in 1956 a 'controlled fishing zone' has been confirmed in the speech of mr. malik.

"you could wilfully delimit a controlled zone up to 48 degrees north and 170 degrees 25 minutes east as far as 400 nautical miles away from your coast for the purpose of protecting your coastal fishing, whereas you have arbitrarily opposed the demand of the developing countries for a reasonable delimitation of exclusive economic zones in their nearby coastal areas. we would like to ask: what kind of logic is this? it is thus t difficult to understand that in stubbornly opposing he establishment of exclusive economic zones the real purpose of the soviet union is simply to maintain its fishing hegemony on the seas."

refuting the soviet representative's maliciously attacks that china was "over-ambitious", chuang yen said: "it is clear for all to see in the present world who are the superpowers, who are lording it over others, who have established huge military bases and stationed troops on the territories of other countries, and who are carrying out intervention, subversion, aggression, intimidation and plunder everywhere exclamation as regards, for instance, the situation on the seas and oceans, it is the warships and nuclear submarines of the superpowers that have been plying the oceans; it is the fishing fleets of the superpowers that have frequently intruded into the coastal areas of other countries for unbridled plunder of their resources. such acts of piracy cannot be denied."

referring to the fact that in his speech the soviet representative again peddled the proposal on the so-called non-use of force in international relations and the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, chuang yen noted, "back at the 27th session of the general assembly, the chinese delegation pointed out that this proposal of the soviet government was a sheer hoax designed to cover up its arms drive and war preparation, aggression and expansion and to further strengthen its position of nuclear monopoly. it was only natural for

the chinese delegation to firmly oppose such a proposal. is it not easy to see through the intention of the super-power which, running amuck and lording it over others everywhere in the world, has the temerity to preach 'the gospel of peace' at the united nations forum?"

"the speech of the soviet representative once again shows that the current international struggle with regard to the right over the seas and oceans is in essence a struggle between aggression and anti-aggression, plunder and anti-plunder, hegemony and anti-hegemony. in defence of their national economic interests and state sovereignty, the large number of developing countries in asia, africa and latin america are now getting further united to wage unremitting struggles against the maritime hegemony of the superpowers. this is the trend of our time, which no one can hold back", he emphasized.

chuang yen reaffirmed that the chinese government and people will unswervingly adhere to their just principled stand, firmly stand together with the developing countries and all countries that uphold justice, and work jointly for the establishment of a new law of the sea which will meet the needs of the present era.

he expressed his approbation of the draft of articles on navigation through the territorial sea and straits proposed recently by the representative of the philippines on behalf of cyprus, greece and six other countries. he pointed out that these draft articles have basically reflected the legitimate aspirations of the coastal states with straits to safeguard the sovereignty of their territorial seas, while paying due regard to the conveniences of international navigation. therefore, it is comparatively reasonable. they may be taken as a basis for discussion by the working group of sub-committee ii. he said that the chinese delegation "is ready to work together with all our colleagues for a reasonable solution of the question of navigation through straits."

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